EVENING EDITION

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AXIS CONTINUES HEAVY ATTACK IN GRIM PUSH FOR STALINGRAD; SOVIET COUNTER-MOVES FUTILE

Steady Progress Made in Southeast Area of Caucasus

MOSCOW AIR-RAIDED

Domei

BERLIN, September 2.—German troops operating around Stalingrad have gained additional ground and mechanized units which had advanced to the north of that city as far as the Volga River successfully repulsed several counter-attacks by strong enemy formations, the High Command announced today.

In the Caucasus region, southeast of Anapa, German and Rumanian troops made steady progress by attacking strongly fortified enemy positions.

Southwest of Kaluga and at Rzhev several enemy attacks were repulsed and other troops poised for attack were dispersed by artillery fire and with the support of the Luftwaffe, it was announced.

The Germans operating around Lake Ladoga repulsed enemy attacks and inflicted heavy losses on the enemy, while the Luftwaffe formations sank a Soviet torpedo boat and damaged two transports on the lake with bomb-hits.

In day and night raids the Luftwaffe attacked an important railway junction northwest of Moscow and caused many explosions and conflagrations.

Meanwhile, German and Italian mechanized troops advancing toward British positions in Egypt destroyed 30 enemy tanks while in conjunction with these operations the combined forces on August 31 and on September 1 shot down 51 enemy planes in aerial combats, the announcement added.

Novorossisk Threatened

Yomiuri-Hochi

STOCKHOLM, September 2.—Occupying Anapa on the Black Sea, German forces are now ready to take Novorossisk, and are continuing their push toward Novorossisk and Tuapse, with the cooperation of the Italian naval force which is protecting the advancing land forces. The fall of the two cities is now believed to be a question of time.

In the eastern section of the Caucasus, German forces are about to cross the Terek River in front of the Grozny oil field, and in this sector the Soviet forces are now facing great difficulties.

Axis Nearing Stalingrad

Yomiuri-Hochi

STOCKHOLM, September 2.—German vanguards, in cooperation with fighter and dive-bomber planes, have destroyed Soviet defense positions one by one and are steadily nearing Stalingrad.

The Soviet Information Bureau announced today that the Soviet forces were obliged to retreat from the northwestern defense line of the city, being unable to hold their ground against the severe German attack, it is reported from Moscow. This announcement indicates the increasing danger in the northwestern section of the city.

As the Germans are also advancing from the southwestern section of the city, it seems that the battle of Stalingrad is approaching its final stage.

Reach Volga River Shore

Yomiuri-Hochi

BERLIN, September 2.—In the south of Stalingrad, German forces occupied several important points after fierce battles.

In the north of the city, German armored car units repulsed counter-attacks by Soviet tank corps and reached the Volga River shore.

Suma Inspects Morocco

Domei

BERLIN, September 2.—Yakichiro Suma, Japanese Minister to Spain, returned today to Madrid by air from Tangier after completing an inspection tour of Spanish Morocco, according to a Madrid dispatch received here.

Cardenas Gets Defense Post

Domei

LISBON, September 2.—General Lazaro Cardenas, former Mexican President, today was installed as the new Minister of National Defense, according to a Reuter dispatch received here today from Mexico City.

Sweden Will Uphold Its Neutrality Status With Military Force

Domei

BERLIN, September 1.—In reply to the frequent attacks launched by Soviet submarines against Swedish shipping, the Swedish Education Minister, Goesta A. Bagge, issued a statement today, announcing the determination of Sweden to defend its position as a neutral nation by armed force, the German news agency, D.N.B. reported from Stockholm. The Swedish Minister declared in his statement, the German news agency said, that Sweden has taken resolute measures to cope with the violation of the neutrality of Sweden by the Soviet Union. The agency quoted the Minister as adding that Sweden is firmly determined to defend its territorial and political integrity against any foreign aggressor.

ALEXANDRIA BOMBED BY AXIS WARPLANES

Raid Enemy Air Base Inflicting Heavy Damages on Military Equipment

EL ALAMEIN SECTOR RAIDED

Italo-German Paratroops Active in Northern Area of Quattara Depression

Domei

BERLIN, September 2.—Large Luftwaffe formations yesterday attacked Alexandria and fiercely bombed the British air-base located in the southern part of the city, inflicting heavy damages on military establishments, the German News Agency reported today.

Meanwhile, formations of German light bombers on the same day raided British bases in the vicinity of El Alamein and severely machine-gunned British automobile corps.

British Forces Attacked

Special to the Nichi Nichi

LISBON, September 2.—A strong Axis unit consisting of 50,000 troops and 400 tanks, under the command of Field Marshal Erwin Rommel, is severely attacking the southern wing of the British forces in the El Alamein sector, while German and Italian parachutists are active in the northern section of the Quattara Depression.

Italians Pierce Defense

Yomiuri-Hochi

ROME, September 2.—A small Italian unit that commenced a new operation in the Egyptian front has succeeded in destroying the British defense line in the south of El Alamein at several points and took many British soldiers as war prisoners, it is announced by the Italian High Command.

Meanwhile, German-Italian air forces bombed Cairo and seriously damaged military equipment. Since the opening of the new operation in Egypt, German-Italian forces have destroyed 30 British tanks, and shot down 51 British planes in air battles and four more planes by anti-aircraft guns.

Allies Hold Conference

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Japan Times & Advertiser)

SHANGHAI, September 2.—On August 31 when Field Marshal Erwin Rommel reopened his offensive against the British forces in Egypt, an important conference was held at Cairo by Lieutenant-General Sir Howard Alexander, Commander-in-Chief of the British Forces in Egypt, Lieutenant-General Henry M. Wilson, Commander-in-Chief of the British Forces in Iran and Iraq, and the Commander-in-Chief of the United States Expeditionary Forces, and the conference was continued to the following day.

It is an interesting contrast that while the German Government is quiet over the North African situation, the British Government is much excited.

According to information reaching here from Cairo and Ankara, the Palace of the Egyptian King is now

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MINISTER INO MAKES REPORT AT AUDIENCE ON HEAVY RICE YIELD

His Majesty Receives Full Details on Good Crop Prospects for Year

GENERAL AVERAGE HIGH

1942 Goal of Over 70,000,000 Koku Will Be Reached, Says Announcement

His Majesty the Emperor granted an audience to Agriculture and Forestry Minister Hiroya Ino yesterday afternoon at the Imperial Palace and heard the latter report on the condition of the nation's rice crop, Domei reported.

Rice crop conditions in Japan Proper for this year, according to an announcement of the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry which was released following the Agriculture and Forestry Minister's report to the Throne, are quite favorable, showing a five per cent increase over the average year.

The announcement further said that conditions in the northeastern district, Kinki, Chugoku, Shikoku and Kyushu districts are definitely good while those of Hokkaido, the Kanto, Hokuriku, Tosan and Tokai districts are comparatively good. It added that conditions in the Okinawa district indicate average production.

Bumper Crop Expected

Blessed by favorable weather conditions and owing to the devoted efforts of the agrarian populace all over the country, a bumper rice crop comparable to that of 1933 is forecast this year, reports the Chugai this morning.

So long as present conditions last in the rice cultivating districts, the goal of 71,640,000 koku, set for this year, will be reached, adds the paper.

The rice crop conditions in Japan Proper as of August 15 were made public yesterday by the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry in its announcement which follows:

"The weather condition was unfavorable for the rice cultivation at the nursery-bed period, but at the planting period, seasonable weather was enjoyed and accordingly, the transplanting was conducted satisfactorily except a small portion of the Tohoku district.

"From the end of June, the growth of the rice plant was generally satisfactory owing to the high temperature and appropriate rainfall. In July, in districts west of Kanto little rainfall resulted in a slight shortage of irrigation water. However, from the first part of August there were occasional rainfalls and continued high temperature. As a result, the rice condition is quite satisfactory as shown in the list of conditions in respective regions:

"Hokkaido	Slightly good
"Tohoku	Good
"Kanto	Slightly good
"Hokuriku	Slightly good
"Tosando and Tokaido districts	Slightly good
"Kinki	Good
"Chugoku	Good
"Shikoku	Good
"Kyushu	Good
"Okinawa	Ordinary
"Average for entire nation	Good."

Farmers' Efforts Lauded

Despite want of labor and fertilizer, this year's rice crop is estimated at 70,000,000 koku. Needless to say, this is mainly due to the efforts of farmers throughout the country.

When interviewed by Yomiuri-Hochi, Yorimi Kondo, of the Agricultural Experimental Station, who recently returned to the capital after making an investigation trip to the Tohoku District, declared:

"There is at present every prospect of a bumper rice crop for this year. In the Tohoku District, the rice is already well in ear, and every farmer is happy. When I saw the rice fields there, however, my eyes were filled with tears, for I know

(Continued on Page 2)

Soiled Currency Exchanged

Domei

BATAVIA, September 2.—To facilitate monetary transactions in Java, post offices throughout the island will shortly begin exchange of soiled damaged coins, bank notes and war notes for new currency, the Japanese military authorities announced today.

Nanking Mayor Arrives

Chou Hsueh-chang, Mayor of Nanking, who is now on a trip to Japan to study the municipal government systems in the leading cities here, arrived in the capital last evening. Here he is shown leaving Tokyo Station after being greeted by various welcoming dignitaries.

Japan's Invincible War Status Is Revealed To British by Former Japan Times Staffer

Yomiuri-Hochi

STOCKHOLM, September 2.—Japan's undefeatable position, either by economic blockade or by military operations, and the special guiding spirit under which the nation is now engaged in liberating the Asiatic races from British and American control are emphasized by George Gorman, formerly connected with the Japan Times and Advertiser, who left for England on the exchange ship Tatsuta Maru after 16 years' residence in Japan, in his article published in the Times on August 31. His article entitled "Wartime Japan" is substantially as follows:

"Japan's supply of material has become abundant with the acquisition of the Southern areas. Furthermore, with the carefully planned program for the establishment of Greater East Asia, the Empire's economic strength is ever increasing. Thus, it has become impossible to defeat Japan by economic blockade. Then, because their national characteristics the Government and people are closely united and there is no room for hope of any friction arising between them.

"There is no way to defeat Japan but by naval warfare. But, to defeat the Japanese navy will require many years. Before the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, the allied nations seem to have believed that it was possible to economically exhaust Japan by economic blockade. That was a grave mistake.

"The Japanese people are now living under a strict ration system, and they seem to be lacking foodstuff and clothing. But that is due to the Government policy of adjusting the consumption of those goods, and it does not mean that the nation faces actual shortage.

"After all, to defeat Japan, Japan must be driven out of Manchoukuo, China, Malaya and East Indies. But with the vast natural resources and great military force, Japan is exerting itself for the establishment of peace and order in the occupied area.

"Thus Japan, is already in a position to give peace and emancipation to Asiatic races who had been under British and American control for many centuries. Furthermore, the people of Japan are today burning with the desire to attain the aims of the present war with firm spiritual power under the new guiding idea to contribute to the welfare of Asia and of the world.

"This guiding spirit fundamentally opposes bolshevism and democracy, and is also a unique thought that can be entertained by Japanese only. The Nipponism that includes this ideal is based on the family system and is also closely related to State capitalism."

2 LEADERS OF RELIGION TO GO TO MANCHOUKUO

Two representatives of the East Asia Religious League will be sent to Manchoukuo to attend the ceremonies to be held in Hsinking September 15 in commemoration of the 10th anniversary of the founding of the Empire of Manchoukuo, it was learned yesterday, Domei stated.

The representatives chosen are Oyezui Asakura and Yorikazu Manabe, directors of the East Asia Religious League. They are scheduled to leave here for Manchoukuo September 10, and are expected to return to Japan September 21.

While in Manchoukuo they will have ample time to discuss with other delegates the question of launching a vigorous religious campaign for promotion of the welfare and happiness of all the peoples in East Asia as the religious representatives of Manchoukuo, China, Mongolia and Thailand are expected to attend the ceremonies.

The arrangements for the Greater East Asia Religious Cooperation Conference to be held in Tokyo next spring will also be among the topics of their discussions.

MEMBERS OF DIET REACH KALGAN FROM TATUNG

Domei

KALGAN, September 2.—Naokai Murase, member of the House of Peers, and Yoshisuke Kinoshita and Michio Sakuma, members of the House of Representatives, arrived here this afternoon from Tatung in the course of an extensive inspection trip in Inner Mongolia.

In an interview with newspaper correspondents, Mr. Murase declared that he found in the course of his trip that the officials and people of Inner Mongolia are engrossed in their respective tasks in order to cooperate with Japan in the prosecution of the Greater East Asia War.

Peace and order in Inner Mongolia have been completely restored, Mr. Murase said, adding that smooth progress is being made in developing underground resources within Inner Mongolia, thereby contributing greatly to the operation of the materials mobilization plan of Japan.

The party is scheduled to leave here for Peking on the morning of September 4.

JAPANESE UNITS HIT CHIANG'S 51ST ARMY; ENEMY ANNIHILATED

Commander Pao Killed During Action—Trophies, Captives Claimed Heavy

ENEMY HIT BY FLOOD

Destroys Defense Lines—Food Supplies, War Materials Washed Away

Domei

TSINAN, September 2.—Japanese Forces have smashed approximately 2,800 Chungking troops belonging to the 51st Army, commanded by General Yu Hsueh-chung, killing during the engagement their commander Pao Lai-kang and 1,129 troops and taking prisoner 594 other enemy soldiers, according to field dispatches received here today.

The enemy force was spotted and encircled at dawn on August 30 in a hilly area two kilometers southeast of Linchuhsien, in southern Shantung Province.

Trophies captured by the Japanese Forces included 112 light machine-guns, 375 rifles, 15,000 rounds of rifle ammunition, seven automatic rifles, 93 revolvers and 1,491 hand grenades.

Flood Hits Enemy

Domei

TAIYUAN, September 2.—Due to the heavy floods which have inundated the Yellow River basin, Chungking positions constructed along the southern banks of the river in Shansi Province have been irreparably damaged, according to the testimony of flood refugees who have arrived in Japanese controlled areas of Shansi.

According to the refugees, approximately two-thirds of the positions built by Chungking forces opposite from Fuchow, in Shansi Province, have been destroyed by the raging waters.

Moreover, approximately 1,000 Chungking soldiers have been reported missing while large stocks of food supplies and war materials have been washed away. The refugees added that Chungking forces have abandoned their positions for safer ground at Chaoyi, in eastern Shansi.

Dissension in Ranks

Owing to mounting internal dissensions, the fighting strength of the Chungking First War Zone Army is rapidly dwindling and actual control of the Army is in danger of being wrested from General Chiang Kai-shek, according to reliable information reaching here, states Domei.

Ever since he became Vice-Commander of the First War Zone Army, General Tang En-po has assumed so much autocratic power in opposition to Commander Chiang Ting-wen that the latter, who has no other means of retaliation than to rely on the weakened Eighth War Zone Army for the protection of his position, is now trying to obtain the assistance of General Hu Tsung-nan in order to check the machinations of General Tang En-po.

In opposition to this combination, however, General Tang En-po is said to be steadily building up strong support and already possesses substantial influence in the First War Zone.

Red Route Difficult

The efforts of Chungking authorities to employ the Red Route as their "blood transfusion line," to take the place of the Burma Road, cut by the Japanese advance into Burma, are meeting with serious difficulties due to the ever growing anti-Chungking attitude of the "Five Ma League," a powerful Mohammedan political group in Sinkiang Province, as well as by the antagonism of the Chinese Communists in the northwestern provinces, reports Domei.

The five Chinese Moslem tribes which constitute the major population of China's northwestern in-

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Turk Scribes in London

At the invitation of the British Ministry of Information, a party of Turkish newspaper correspondents arrived in London by air Tuesday, the Nichi Nichi reported this morning, according to Domei. The report added that the Turkish journalists will stay in London for a few weeks to inspect wartime conditions in the British capital.

WIDESCALE ARRESTS HIT EGYPT AS ANTI-BRITISH FEELING RISES; RULER MADE VIRTUAL HOSTAGE

Chiang Orders Home Ambassador to U.S.; Wei May Replace Hu

Domei

LISBON, September 2.—Dr. Hu Shih, Chungking's Ambassador to the United States, was recently ordered by General Chiang Kai-shek to return to China and is scheduled to leave Washington shortly, according to information from American sources reaching here today. Reports here declared that Wei Tao-ming, Chungking's envoy at Vichy, may be appointed Chungking Ambassador to Washington succeeding Hu.

NATIONS OF SPHERE HAIL NEW MINISTRY

Thai Foreign Minister Sees Closer Unity in Proposed Creation

SHONAN WELCOMES STEP

Received Heartily by French Indo-China, Shanghai Economic Circles

Domei

BANGKOK, September 2.—The report of the creation of a Ministry of Greater East Asia Affairs by Japan echoed favorably throughout Thailand.

Expressing the conviction that the formation of the new Ministry is indicative of Japan's unshakable determination to establish a Greater East Asia, authoritative Thai circles sincerely welcomed the new step. They also expect that the relations betwen Japan and Thailand will become ever closer.

Foreign Minister of Thailand, Nat Vichitvathakarn, declared today that the creation by the Japanese Government of a Greater East Asia Ministry is most opportune and added that Japan's undertakings in this part of the world are numerous, including political, economic, cultural and diplomatic matters. Minister Vichitvathakarn also stated that the establishment of the new Ministry will enhance the relations between the two countries.

Welcomed in Shonan

Domei

SHONAN, September 2.—The Japanese authorities here expressed complete agreement with regard to the creation by the Japanese Government of a Ministry of Greater East Asia Affairs. The decision is considered in local circles to be the concretization of the Japanese Government's firm resolution to reconstruct Greater East Asia and to clarify Japan's reassuring leadership.

It is the unanimous wish, however, of all the interested circles here that, inasmuch as the reconstruction of the various districts in the Southern Regions is at present in the most important stage, any future reform in the governmental machinery should be made after due deliberation in conformity with the reconstruction plans now in progress.

Played Up in F.I.C.

Domei

SAIGON, September 2.—The decision of the Japanese Government to establish a Ministry of Greater East Asia Affairs has had a welcome reception among officials of the French Indo-China Government, it was reported here today.

Saigon papers announced the news of the creation of the new Ministry under banner headlines and editorially expressed the conviction that Japan's guiding policy toward East Asia will be unified and strengthened with the creation of the Ministry.

Closer Ties Seen

Decision to create a new Ministry of Greater East Asia Affairs, which was announced on Tuesday by the Cabinet Board of Information, was hailed by Admiral Sankichi Takahashi, former Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Combined Fleet, in

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Students in Huge Clash With Troopers—6,000 Arrested

PALACE IS ENCIRCLED

Special to the Nichi Nichi

ROME, September 1.—The anti-British movement in Egypt, assuming serious proportions, reached its climax when, on Wednesday, which fell on Egyptian Independence Commemoration Day, masses of Egyptian students clashed with the British troops stationed in Cairo and Alexandria, causing casualties on both sides, an Ankara dispatch reports.

In the meantime, it reported that so far five members of the Royal Family have been arrested and imprisoned by the British troops and the King is virtually a hostage in the Palace encircled by the British troops.

Further indicative of the threatening situation in Egypt is the mass arrest of the National Party members numbering some 6,000, which was started from July 23, continues the Cairo dispatch, saying that of all the members arrested for the blowing up of the British provision depots in the neighborhood of Cairo 2,000 members were imprisoned in the detention camp in the Sinai Peninsula.

Despite the drastic suppressive measures by the British troops, the anti-British movement in Egypt is developing into a large-scale guerrilla warfare against the British troops all over Egypt.

6,000 Egyptians Arrested

Yomiuri-Hochi

ROME, September 1.—In view of the threatening political situation prevailing all over Egypt due to the much feared advance of the German-Italian forces, the British authorities arrested some 6,000 members of the National Party during one week ending August 29, imprisoning 2,000 of them in the detention camp located in the Sinai Peninsula, it was reported from Cairo.

The blowing up of the British Army's two provisions depots in the neighborhood of Cairo is reported to be responsible for the mass arrest of the National Party members.

Prior to the arrest of the National Party members by the British authorities, leading members of the Royal Party including Prince Abbas Hilmy and the ex-Premier were arrested, while the Royal Palace was under strict guard of the British troops.

Resolution Approved

Domei

SHONAN CITY, September 2.—At a mass meeting held by the Shonan Branch of the Indian Independence League this evening in the plaza in front of the Isaac Club, attended by 30,000 Indians in Malay, a resolution to support the Indian National Congress and fight against British oppression was approved.

PHILIPPINES YOUTH CORPS WILL BE ORGANIZED SOON

Filipino Boys Between Ages Of 9, 18 Can Become Members

A new Philippines Youth Corps, which is expected to play an essential part in the reconstruction of the Philippines, will be inaugurated in the near future, the Yomiuri-Hochi reported from Manila yesterday, according to Domei.

All Filipino boys between the ages of nine and 18 are eligible to become members of the corps.

The report recalled that there were more than 33,000 members of the Boy Scouts and Girl Scouts in the islands before the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia.

Poisoned by strong Americanism, the members of these two institutions were greatly inclined to liberalism and individualism and lacked cooperative spirit, the attainment of which is the primary objective of scouts, the report pointed out.

The new youth and boys' corps, however, based on Oriental ideals, aims at the proper training of the younger generation of the islands with special stress laid on the spirit of labor.

JAVA MUST REALIZE 'SPIRITUAL REBIRTH'

Up to Javanese Now That Japan Has Played Its Part, Says Indonesian Patriot

By Arrangement with the Asahi (Special to the Japan Times & Advertiser)

BATAVIA, September 1.—Japan has successfully accomplished the resurrection of Java for the benefit of the Indonesians, and now is the time for the Indonesians themselves to realize a "spiritual awakening." This is the opinion of Skaljo Yoilyopranoton, 39, an Indonesian patriot who has devoted himself to the independence movement of the East Indies for the last 12 years.

Mr. Skaljo's proclamation is considered significant in that it represents the most recent spiritual tendency of the Indonesian intelligentsia.

The Indonesian patriot is not well known in Japan, but he is a famous leader of the Indonesian independence movement. Before the current war, he was a member of the National Council.

With the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, the pressure of the Dutch Government compelled him to hide in a certain village near Sukabumi south of Batavia.

With the surrender of the Dutch to the Japanese in early March, a page of history was turned bringing forth a bright prospect for the hitherto downtrodden Indonesians. Mr. Skaljo willingly helped the Japanese in the post-war reconstruction campaign. At present he is the editor of a Malayan newspaper, the Asiara, in which he daily appeals to the readers declaring, "Fight hand-in-hand with Japan, the leader nation of Asia."

Makes Fitting Request

Recently, Mr. Skaljo submitted a request to the Japanese military administration that he be allowed to open and manage a plantation near Batavia where he intends to educate and train 500 Indonesian youths.

As Java is a fertile country and the living cost of the inhabitants is small, and as Mr. Skaljo has the post of honorary editor of the Asiara, what, then, is his motive for establishing a plantation?

In answer to this interrogation, he stated:

"It is true that Java is fertile and that the living there is easy, but this very fact has made the Indonesians spiritually impotent. Since I came into close contact with the Japanese, I realized the impotence of the Indonesians, in comparison with the vigor and powerful fighting spirit of the Japanese.

"I also realized that it was because of the lethargic trend of the Indonesians that the Dutch could hold sway over them. We Indonesians, ourselves, were responsible for the miserable plight in which we had to live.

"The Japanese Army accomplished the rebirth of Java but the 'spiritual awakening' is a task that should be done solely by ourselves. I am planning to cultivate the 'spirit of labor' in the minds of the Indonesian youths who will join the projected plantation. The 'spirit of labor' is, I think, the very factor to materialize the spiritual awakening of the Indonesians.

"On the other hand, it is of dire necessity for the Indonesian youths to acquire agricultural technique. In Sumatra and Borneo, there remain vast areas yet unexploited, while Java is more densely populated than Japan Proper. The Javanese, therefore, must emigrate to those unexploited regions in the East Indies.

"We must not be merely content with concentrating our efforts in Java. The resources of the whole of Asia must be developed through our efforts."

Batavia Become Japanized

Batavia, the capital of Java, is rapidly being Japanized, as more and more signboards of shops have been rewritten in Japanese and with the Japanese language becoming evermore popular, according to a Nichi Nichi dispatch from Batavia dated Wednesday.

The Japanese who come to Batavia, the report says, are invariably surprised to find so much evidence of "Japanese tint" in this city.

Take a walk along the main thoroughfare of Batavia, and you will be surprised, not without pleasure, to see so many signboards written in Japanese. Such familiar names as "Koa," "Toa," "Sakura," "Tokyo," "Osaka," "Kobe," "Hinode," "Akebono," "Yamato" and "Mimatsu" inscribed on the signboards make you feel as if you were in some Japanese city.

In consideration of the mounting enthusiasm of the native residents to master Japanese, the military administration established a Japanese language school in Batavia last June. The students of the school are said to have studied with so much vigor that they are now able to write a letter in Japanese after only two months of study. In various parts of Java Island, Japanese language schools have been opened and as a result there is no difficulty in talking with the natives on simple daily matters.

The children of Java, like those of any other part of the world, are the first to respond to the new change. The Javanese urchins, who have had their hair cut short after the fashion of the Japanese soldiers, are to be seen toward evening playing soldiers, with bars for guns on their shoulders. They sing the Aikoku-Koshinkyoku or patriotic air.

As Japanese soldiers are fond of flowers, the Indonesian girls sell novel flowers peculiar to the Southern Regions by the roadside from early morning.

Way to Preserve Foodstuff for Years Without Loss of Flavor Found in Japan

A processing method for preserving food without deteriorating its flavor for years—epoch-making as the granted patent guarantees—was the result of years of research by an elderly scholar, reports the Asahi this morning.

At first, the officials of the Patent Bureau entertained some doubts as to the efficiency of the invention submitted because of the simplicity of the method which is to apply a film of a certain sticky preparation to the surface of meat and vegetables.

To prove the efficiency of his invention, the inventor proposed a test covering two years. The officials consented and some food was processed in their presence two years ago, namely in the spring of 1940.

Much to the amazement of the officials but as expected by the inventor, the processed food was found to be fresh and with its original flavor, resulting in the granting of a patent to the scholar-inventor.

According to the journal, the accredited inventor is Rokuro Tsuge, former principal of several colleges of agriculture in this country such as in Morioka, Akita, Akashi, and others. He is also noted as an authority on horticulture. In 1938 he dropped his educational activities and has since then devoted himself to the study of preserving foodstuff at his laboratory in Kamata, Tokyo. He completed his invention two years later.

By his process, Mr. Tsuge claims, that any type of foodstuff can be preserved fresh and without deteriorating its flavor for any length of time. Besides, it requires no complicated method as employed in canneries. Because of this the patent officials had at first entertained some doubts as to the efficiency of the method.

In connection with his newly patented invention, Mr. Tsuge told the Asahi as follows:

"When I was working with the Agricultural Experimental Station in Mito I used a paste made from the devil's tongue plant for the preservation of fruit. I continued my research to utilize the paste for the preservation of food after my retirement from educational circles.

"I hope the soldiers and sailors fighting for the State will be able to benefit from my invention."

LOURENCO MARQUES SCENE OF EXCHANGE

Immaculate Tatuta Maru Contrasts Greatly With Dirty British Ships

By YOSHI KAITE
Former Domei Correspondent in Singapore

LOURENCO MARQUES, September 1.—The long-awaited exchange of diplomats and other evacuees between the Tatuta Maru and the British-chartered ships, the City of Paris and El Nil, is expected to start September 1, as exchange formalities are being carried out smoothly following the arrival here of the El Nil yesterday morning.

All these evacuee ships are moored alongside one another, and the dignified appearance of the Tatuta Maru is in striking contrast to the two other vessels, which are rather shabby in appearance, reminding one of the declining power of the British Empire. England appears to be in no position to spare better crafts for the return of its nationals from abroad.

When we took our first look at the Tatuta Maru from aboard the City of Paris, we were delighted to find that our country is able to dispatch such a gigantic luxury liner to take back its refugees from British territories.

Swiss Official Feted

Shinichi Kamimura, former acting Ambassador to Britain, and Tadakatsu Suzuki, Minister to Egypt, on Monday gave a dinner party at one of the best hotels here in honor of the Swiss representative, who supervised the exchange of diplomats of the belligerent countries, according to Domei.

Thai Evacuees Happy

Domei

LOURENCO MARQUES, September 1.—Speaking on behalf of Thai evacuees from Britain who transferred today from the El Nil to the Tatuta Maru, Phra Manuvedya Vimolnart, Thai Minister to London, expressed on board the Japanese repatriation ship their happiness over being able to return home.

"My Thai compatriots and I are very glad to be on our way to Thailand," he said. "Our party from Britain and Eire numbers 33, including three diplomats, four military and naval officers and 21 students from Britain and five students from Eire."

RIO TO HOLD CONFERENCE

21 Countries to Discuss Brazil's War Declaration on Axis

Representatives of 21 South and Central American Republics will assemble at Rio de Janeiro, September 7 to participate in a Pan-American Conference, the Nichi Nichi reported today from Lisbon quoting dispatches from Buenos Aires, Domei reports.

According to the report, Brazil's declaration of war against Germany and Italy will be the main topic of discussion at the conference.

DUTCH OFFICER CAPTURED IN CELEBES BY JAPANESE

Domei

LEMBOMANENTE HAMLET, CELEBES, September 3.—With the capture on August 8 of Lieutenant De Jong, former Commander of the Dutch defense corps at Kolonodale, facing the Gulf of Tolo and formerly an enemy seaplane base, the entire Celebes Island has been rid of all hostile elements.

Lieutenant De Jong, who was an administrative official of Kolonodale, fled into the interior of the island with 120 men under his command upon hearing of the unconditional surrender of the Dutch forces, March 10.

Although Major Shulmur, former Commander of the Dutch forces in northern Celebes, accompanied by his senior officers and several Government officials, surrendered at once to the Japanese Forces March 10, Lieutenant De Jong, misled by propaganda reports that Allied forces would shortly come to his aid, compelled his men, at the point of a pistol, to follow him into the dense forests of central Celebes.

Since the latter part of June, however, Japanese Forces, which repeatedly had urged remnant enemy forces to surrender, commenced a large-scale mopping-up campaign, resulting in the capture of Lieutenant De Jong, with only two men left under his command.

Alexandria Bombed By Axis Warplanes

(Continued From Page 1)

being surrounded by British troops, and five members of the Egyptian Royal family have been arrested. Furthermore, it is also reported that during last week 6,000 patriotic leaders were arrested, and 2,000 of them were sent to the war prisoners' detention camp at Sinai Island.

At Cairo and Alexandria, students held great demonstration marches opposing the stationing of British forces in Egypt on September 1, Egyptian Independence Day. As they paraded through the cities, they collided with the police. The disturbance in Egypt is becoming quite serious.

Egyptian Front Active

By Arrangement with the Asahi (Special to the Japan Times & Advertiser)

ZURICH, September 1.—With the reopening of the offensive campaign by the Axis forces under the command of Field Marshal Erwin Rommel, the Egyptian front has suddenly become active.

According to information reaching here from various sources, the Axis forces in Egypt had their strength greatly increased in the past several months with reinforcements newly sent every month, and they started the present new offensive fully increasing their fighting strength.

The British side also had increased their defense strength with the arrival of fresh units, and also obtained new supplies of war necessities within the last few months with desperate efforts. Thus, it is expected that the British would stage considerable resistance.

The Axis forces in Egypt under Marshal Rommel have only a comparatively small strength because of the special condition of the territory which mostly consists of deserts and also of the difficulty in transportation. But the strategic superiority of Marshal Rommel as shown in past battles in North Africa is unshaken. Consequently, it is observed that Lieutenant-General Sir Howard Alexander, Commander-in-Chief of the British forces in Egypt, who experienced a serious defeat in Burma, will meet another difficulty.

PLANE, TANK TO WIN EUROPEAN STRUGGLE

Lieutenant-General Izeki, Retired, Comments on Nazi's Mobile Force

The airplane and the tank are weapons which undoubtedly will determine the future of the present war in Europe in view of the brilliant role they have assumed during the past three years, stated Lieutenant-General Takamasa Izeki, retired, in an interview with the press yesterday, reported Domei.

In reviewing the past three years of the European war, Lieutenant General Izeki said that the superiority of Germany's tank force and the Luftwaffe are what brought about the gigantic successes in the annihilation campaign of Flanders, the occupation of Crete by para troops, the successful Lybian campaign and other brilliant victories.

Although various new and weird weapons were expected to appear with the outbreak of a second world war, the past three years have revealed that the amazing progress in the airplane and the tank, resulting in new mobile tactics, is what characterizes the present war from World War I, he said.

The distinguishing works of the present European war, the Lieutenant-General continued, is "mobile tactics" effected through the expert use of mechanized and motorized forces.

Traced to Napoleon

This form of maneuvering, he said, was not used in World War I, but can be traced to the Napoleonic wars in which the effective use of cavalry brought about the same result as the modern mobile forces have scored in the present war.

With regard to the effective use of parachute troops, the retired soldier continued, it is obvious that a complete command of the air must proceed their use, which has been testified by the fact that the Soviet Union, the inventor of paratroops, has been unable to use them in the war with Germany.

Another essential factor in the successful use of parachute forces, he said, is the sending of immediate reinforcement and aid to the already descended units. The collaboration between the descended units and reinforcements is the cause of victories, he said.

The mobility of strong units, aided by a powerful air force creates tactics of surrounding the enemy in an annihilation campaign, the Lieutenant-General said.

Another essential factor in modern warfare, he continued, is industrial power and the possession of raw materials to feed the wartime industries.

Industrial output he said, must balance with the terrific speed in which war materials are consumed during a modern war, and the maintenance of this balance is essential to the development of wartime industries, he concluded.

Japanese Units Hit Chiang's 51st Army; Enemy Annihilated

(Continued From Page 1)

terior have been traditionally rebellious to the Chungking regime and unfriendly toward the Communists. Their movement for independence dates back to April 1934, when Ma Chung-ying, one of the Mohammedan leaders, attempted to establish an independent government in Sinkiang Province. Although the campaign was unsuccessful, five Moslem chieftains, Ma Anling, Ma Fu-hsiang, Ma Chi, Ma Lin and Ma Hsiang-ting continued to oppose the new Chungking Provincial Government of Sinkiang, the Chairman of which was Sheng Shih-tsai.

The Chinese Moslems are still being guided by the successors to the Five Ma's. The Chairmen of Ninghsia and Tsinghai Provincial Governments, Mr. Hung-ta and Ma Pu-fang, are the sons of Ma Fu-hsiang and Ma Lin, respectively.

It was further reported that the "Five Ma League," realizing the new trend in the international situation, will undertake positive steps toward the fulfillment of its long-cherished ideal.

EXPECTANT MOTHERS GIVEN MONETARY AID BY TOKYO

43 Bid So Far — Offer Good This Month

As a means of promoting public welfare and in line with the national policy of increasing population, the Prefectural Government of Tokyo has decided to extend monetary aid to expectant mothers during this month, Domei revealed on Wednesday. Forty-three applications for such aid have been received from Hongo Ward alone, says Domei.

2ND JOAK CONCOURS HELD FOR AMATEURS

Talented Employees of Factories and Offices Given Chance to Vie for Fame

The second concours for amateur musicians, participated in by musically talented employees of factories, mining offices, business and commercial firms throughout the country, will be held for two days, October 17 and 18, under the joint auspices of the Broadcasting Corporation of Japan and the Industrial Patriotic Association.

The program of the concours will be broadcast over a national hookup. A special committee will be named by the Broadcasting Corporation to determine the winning groups.

Elimination contests were begun on September 1 in various prefectures throughout the country. The preliminary contests now being held under the auspices of the branches of the Industrial Patriotic Association will be completed by September 10.

One representative group will thus be selected from each prefecture. The groups selected, will then participate in the regional contests to be held under the auspices of the various central broadcasting stations for two days, September 26 and 27. Participants in the final concours will be selected by a special committee on the basis of the results of the regional contests.

The concours will be divided into several groups, including Choral Music, Military Music and Harmonica Music, the last named is being included for the first time.

The specified pieces of music required in the contest include the choral number "Sekai-no-hate-made" (To the End of the World) the "Aikoku Koshinkyoku" (Patriotic March), the "Umi-no-Shingun" (March on the Sea).

One of the new rules of the concours this year is that compositions by enemy nationals will be excluded from the program.

Minister Ino Makes Report at Audience On Heavy Rice Yield

(Continued From Page 1)

very well what pains the farmers have taken with their task.

"On the other hand, in the Kwanto District, as well as in Chugoku, Shikoku, and Kyushu, everything is progressing favorably. I think this must be mainly attributed to the efforts of the farmers, for there has been want of labor as well as of fertilizer this year, although we have been blessed with good weather. Mention must be made in this connection of the people who have lent a helping hand to the farmers as well as of the new method of fertilization adopted this year.

"Now that the rice has grown so strong and well in ear, we need not fear the attacks of injurious insects. It is a matter for congratulation that in the short space of two months we shall see this year's bumper rice crop actually realized."

NAZI WOMEN CLUB GIVES ¥500 FOR COMFORT FUND

Sum to Be Distributed to Karuizawa Families With Member at Front

By a Staff Correspondent

KARUIZAWA, September 1.—As one of the summer activities, the Zaidan Hojin Karuizawa Kai has been collecting comfort bags to be sent to soldiers from Karuizawa, now at the front and also for their families in Karuizawa.

On August 31, Mrs. Emilia Etter, president, and Mrs. Elfriede Donat, vice-president of the Tokyo-Yokohama Nazi Women's Association, representing the association, donated ¥500 to be sent to the Karuizawa families who are sending one of their members to the front, with letter addressed to Mr. G. Tsuchiya, Mayor of Karuizawa. The donation was accepted with great appreciation and will be forwarded to the families in Karuizawa through the Karuizawa Town Hall.

OKI ON WAY TO BANGKOK

To Prepare for Opening of Manchoukuo Legation There

Domei

HSINKING, August 31.—Takeo Oki, newly-appointed Counselor of the Manchoukuo Legation to be established in Thailand, left here this afternoon. He is proceeding to Bangkok ahead of Minister Cheng Yu in order to make preparations for the opening of the new Legation there.

Mr. Oki will stop over in Japan and is scheduled to proceed to Bangkok by air in the middle part of September.

Press Comments

Thursday, September 3

ASAHI—Distinguished Services Rendered by Communications Corps; Rice Crop Extremely Promising Throughout Japan
MIYAKO—Division of Territories

Distinguished Services Rendered By Communications Corps

ASAHI—Close upon the heels of the individual citations granted to the late Sub-Officer Fukui and Sub-Corporal Yamamoto, citations have again been granted to the Iizuka Communications Corps, the Tank Corps attached to the Saiki Unit and the Gotanda Tank Unit, and this fact has come to the knowledge of His Majesty the Emperor, and the whole nation is struck with deep emotion, especially in view of the fact that this is the first time since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia that citations have been granted to a communications corps.

The duties of the communications corps are to facilitate the offensive and are, therefore, auxiliary duties, but it is obvious that without the services of the communications corps, modern large-scale warfare cannot be prosecuted successfully. In fact, it would be no exaggeration to say that a prelude to modern scientific war is the war of the communications corps.

It is rather regrettable that the hard and valuable work put forth by the communications corps is often kept beneath the notice of the public on account of the spectacular activities of the fighting services.

As it is still fresh in the memory of the people, Lieutenant-General Yamashita had gone to Germany, prior to the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, as the head of a military inspection party and made a careful study of the conditions existing in that country. The fact that Lieutenant General Yamashita has granted citations to his communications corps, highly valuing their services, is a living example that there is no weak soldier under a strong general.

At the time of the great Battle of the Japan Sea, the reconnaissance ship signalled to the Togo fleet that the enemy fleet was in sight, which was certainly a very solemn event in the history of the fulfilment of the duties of the communications corps. After the Russo-Japanese War was over the late General Akiyama, then chief of the General Staff, highly praised the services of the naval telegraph operators in writing, and Fleet-Admiral Togo also expressed his sincere thanks to the telegraph operators on board the Shinano Maru for the valuable services rendered by them, both of which are inspiring anecdotes.

The fact that citations have been given to the communications corps and the fact that it has come to the knowledge of His Majesty the Emperor shows that the true value of the communications corps has now been fully recognized.

Whether they be at the front or at home, those who have professions in the field of telegraph operations must have been greatly inspired with the honor granted to the communications corps. At the same time, we wish to take this occasion to express our appreciation to those who are engaged in the manufacture of various telegraph instruments.

Rice Crop Extremely Promising Throughout Japn

ASAHI—The rice crop situation for the current year was announced by the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry yesterday, according to which a harvest of rare abundance, the best in recent years, is to be expected this year. Yesterday's official returns are imagined to have bolstered the spirits of the people behind the lines to no small extent.

For this we must, first of all, thank the clemency of weather. Both last year and the year before were bad days for the rice crop. Fortunately, with the exception of Okinawa where it is of average growth, the crop is good throughout the country. We are thus persuaded that Heaven is with us in this holy war. As the returns are as of August 15, there should be no undue optimism for the future but the situation on the whole must be regarded as exceedingly promising.

Together with the favorable weather we must not forget the fight put up by farmers in general, who are comparable to the soldiers at the front. In spite of the decrease in fertilizers compared with last year, they have been able to make up for it by more intensive labor to ameliorate the soil with substitutes.

In view of the most praiseworthy efforts made by our farmers, it behoves the Government all the more to devise new means for improving the marketing and distribution of rice.

Division of Territories

MIYAKO—German Propaganda Minister Dr. Joseph Goebbels has made an explanation concerning the condition of the present campaign, and in the concluding part of his statement he declared that a way should be considered concerning division of territories, which is a matter worthy of attention.

The dishonest and greedy Anglo-American States are now monopolizing immense territories unnecessarily and are also monopolizing the materials obtainable in these territories to fill the needs of mankind, because these States are only anxious to increase their own wealth and power. This is not the cause of maintaining peace for mankind in the future. In order to build up the new world, there should be felt no shortage of food, clothing and housing for the people of all the countries of the world as is often pleaded by Britain and America themselves. To attain this end, it is necessary that the avaricious and unrighteous States should be eradicated, and the extensive territories should be impartially divided and held in the hands of the righteous States. The great thing to follow the present war is this principle. To speak about this matter may be premature, but it is important to pay attention to this point.

America and Britain have their own way of thinking to suit their convenience. What are they thinking about at the present moment? What plan have they to cope with the situation to arise after the war? Of course, we know nothing about such matters. However, it is quite certain that the present war, as is expected by us, will end in victory for ourselves and all countries on the Axis side.

Accordingly, what will become of the world after the war is a matter to be determined by the Axis countries. To bring the situation to this stage, of course, many more years must be spent and greater sacrifices made. We should make more exertion to gain a decisive victory. For that purpose, our duties behind the gun are immense.

NATIONS OF SPHERE HAIL NEW MINISTRY

(Continued From Page 1)

an interview with the Nichi Nichi, states Domei.

"It is certainly a matter for congratulation that through the creation of a Ministry of Greater East Asia Affairs, all policies and measures regarding Greater East Asia will be unified," Admiral Takahashi declared.

"The gigantic task of establishing the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, which Japan is undertaking can now be accomplished only through the closest liaison among the different Ministries. The Greater East Asia Affairs Ministry will prove an ideal liaison organ."

Praising the Government's policy of organizing the personnel of the Greater East Asia Affairs Ministry by assembling officials of the different Ministries, members of the fighting services as well as able and efficient men from private circles, Admiral Takahashi pointed out that the Japanese people, as a single man, should renew their resolve to tackle and consummate the present great task.

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G.E.A. MINISTRY TO STRENGTHEN JAPAN'S POWER

Government Is Rushing Preparations for Its Establishment

FULL SUPPORT GIVEN

Nanking Observers Express Wholehearted Approval Of Epochal Plan

The Government is rushing preparations for the establishment of the Ministry of Greater East Asia Affairs which will begin work from October 1. As the selection of the Minister of Greater East Asia Affairs will soon take place, the choice of a full-time Foreign Minister is expected to parallel the choice of a candidate for the chief post in the Greater East Asia Affairs Ministry.

Given Full Approval

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Japan Times & Advertiser)

SHANGHAI—The proposed establishment of the Ministry of Greater East Asia Affairs has given concrete shape to Japan's firm determination to execute the War of Greater East Asia to the last and achieve the construction of Greater East Asia. At a time when the problem of the unification of the various organs in Shanghai has come to the front, the proposed establishment of the new Ministry is given full approval by all the Shanghai administrative organs as offering a basic solution for and contributing to the settlement of the Incident.

In Central China, the question of economic re-organization, especially the expansion of industrial production and measures for price control, requires urgent consideration. The greatest problem is to have Shanghai serve as the base of military supplies for the execution of the war, but this has been hindered at times by lack of proper connections between the various organs in existence. The establishment of the new Ministry will do away with these faults.

With regard to the reaction of the Nanking Government and the people of Central China, special mention may be made of the expectations held for the strengthening of Japan's power in the execution of the War.

War Prosecution to Be Aided

Domei

NANKING, September 2.—Competent political observers here expressed the belief that the establishment of the projected Greater East Asia Ministry clearly reflects Japan's determination to lay the foundations for the prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia on a firm footing.

The new Ministry, these quarters asserted, will unify the administration of the problems that may rise in the course of establishing the Co-Prosperity Sphere. Not only that, but the Ministry will also dispense with the complicated system of administrative relations between the Government in Tokyo and the authorities on the spot in view of the fact that the projected Ministry will issue orders and instructions directly to the authorities under its jurisdiction, these quarters added.

Consequently, these circles said, the Ministry, when established, will greatly contribute to the speedy creation of the Co-Prosperity Sphere in Greater East Asia.

Will Handle Japan-F.I.C. Relations

Domei

SAIGON, September 2.—News of the projected establishment of the Greater East Asia Ministry in the Japanese Government is viewed in Japanese quarters here, both official and private as an indication of Japan's immutable determination to establish the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

Relations between Japan and French Indo-China, it is understood, will fall under the jurisdiction of the projected Ministry in view of the fact that the French colony is in close proximity to Japanese-occupied territories and that it is geographically located within the orbit of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. While it is presumed that matters of a purely diplomatic nature will be handled by the Foreign Office political, economic, and cultural relations between Japan and French Indo-China will be administered by the new Ministry.

Italians Frustrate Attempt by British To Land on Cerigo

Domei

ROME, September 1.—According to an Italian High Command communique issued yesterday, the British forces attempted to effect a fresh landing on Cerigo Island to the northwest of Crete Island but were successfully repulsed by the defending Italian forces. Informed quarters state that the British forces have paid a tremendous sacrifice in this vain attempt.

HSINKING SUPPORTS NEW MINISTRY PLAN

Unreserved Cooperation Will Be Extended to Japan By Manchoukuo

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Japan Times & Advertiser)

HSINKING—Manchoukuo heartily welcomes the proposed establishment of the Ministry of Greater East Asia Affairs as a very timely measure. With Japan's Manchurian business divided under the administration of the Planning Board, Manchurian Affairs Bureau, Ministry of Welfare, Ministry of Forestry and Agriculture and the Overseas Ministry, no small amount of inconvenience was experienced, but hereafter much is expected under the future administration of a single body.

For example, distinctly better results are anticipated with regard to the colonial development policy, which is one of the principal national policies at present. Smoother interrelations are also anticipated between Japan and North China, Central China, Mongolia and Chosen.

Hailed by Japanese

Domei

SHANGHAI, September 2.—The proposed establishment of the Ministry of Greater East Asia Affairs in October is being hailed by official Japanese circles in China as a definite step toward the final settlement of the China Affair, it was learned here today.

It is recalled that the administration of Japanese affairs in China has been divided between the Japanese Embassy at Nanking and the liaison offices of the China Affairs Board. The two administrative organs before the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia made attempts to simplify their routine work and unify their policies with regard to the Nanking Government.

With drastic changes occurring in the international situation after the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, the execution of fundamental reforms in the two institutions have been urgently needed, the above circles revealed.

From this standpoint, these quarters laud the establishment of the projected ministry as extremely opportune.

E. ASIA CULTURE COUNCIL ENDS SECOND-DAY SESSION

Held in Peking University—Five Sections Discuss Various Questions

Domei

PEKING, September 1.—The second-day session of the East Asia Cultural Council held here at 10 a.m. today in the Peking University, was divided into five sections which deliberated on and made arrangements for the establishment of a science promotion committee, the active translation of good Japanese books and the repletion of facilities for agricultural education.

The five sections were literature, jurisprudence, science and engineering, medicine and agriculture.

Minister Has Discussion

Surgeon Lieutenant-General Dr. Chikahiko Koizumi, Welfare Minister at 9.30 a.m. Wednesday discussed with Naoki Hoshino, Chief Secretary of the Cabinet, matters under the former's jurisdiction at the Premier's official residence, Domei reports.

KARACHI PORT'S HINDU WORKERS LAUNCH STRIKE

Refuse to Load Munitions Destined for Basra—British Open Fire

HUR UPRISING UNCHECKED

Spread of Indian Movement Hemming Despotic Rulers Into Tight Corner

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Japan Times & Advertiser)

SHANGHAI, September 1.—Enraged over the British massacre of a large number of Indians in Sind, interior of Karachi, Hindu harbor workers in Karachi went on strike on August 31, refusing to load munitions destined from Karachi for Basra, Iraq, according to Saigon cables received here. British authorities fired on these workers, throwing the port of Karachi into utter confusion.

In connection with the uprising of the Hur tribe in Sind, British forces dared to massacre the populace by machine-gunning them from the air. The uprising has not been brought under control, however. A force of armed Hindu youths devoted to the cause of the Indian revolution are in the van of the uprising, it is reported.

Karachi being an important point of the supply route for the British forces in this area, the harbor workers' strike at Karachi is, no doubt, an added severe blow to the British.

Furthermore, in view of the fact that Hindus constitute by far the greater part of the British Indian forces, the attitude of the Hindus is particularly noteworthy. In this sense, the strike of Hindu harbor workers in Karachi, plus the uprising of the armed Hindu youths, must be a still greater worry to the British than the commotions in other parts of India.

Journalist Traces Events

Mr. Suganuma, former staff correspondent at Singapore of the Nichi Nichi, who was taken away by the British authorities to India with the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, has reached Lourenco Marques on board an exchange ship. During his internment, the anti-British Independence Movement led by Mahatma Gandhi and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru became intensified. He had the opportunity of observing with his own eyes the Indian national sentiment and the fervor of the Indian people for carrying through their independence movement. The following dispatch is his first report on the situation with regard to the Indian Independence Movement to which he was an eyewitness. The report is highly suggestive in many ways.

Crisis is at Climax

LOURENCO MARQUES, August 31—(From Suganuma, ex-staff correspondent at Singapore of the Nichi Nichi.)—The Indian crisis is at its climax. The Indian National Congress Party, by a nation-wide movement, is striving to carry through the disobedience movement. As against this, the Indian Government is trying to set up an anti-Japanese popular front made up of people in all walks of life and thus prepare for a guerilla warfare against Japan. It is doubtful, however, whether the Indian populace will move in that direction.

Train accidents have been occurring in rapid succession since this spring. In May this year in the Province of Sind, Hurs and Daicotzs overturned an express train, causing 24 deaths. This was the most serious train accident. Martial law was promptly declared in Sind, and over 3,000 Hurs were rounded up with 40 subsequently executed. More disturbances are breaking out in rapid succession, causing grave worry to the British. Indian people are attacking police stations and throwing stones at British military freight trains. In principal cities tram and bus operatives have gone on strike. Robbery of the proceeds of railway ticket sales at railway stations has been rampant. The British military authorities are suppressing these agitations by oppression and massacre.

Attitude of Political Parties

The National Congress Party, the major political party in India, is demanding the immediate withdrawal of British rule, declaring that unless their demand is granted, they will start a disobedience movement. As a result of the conference of the

(Continued on Page 2)

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125 Allied Vessels Sunk by Reich Forces In Month of August

Domei

BERLIN, September 1.—According to information given out by the German news agency D.N.B., the German naval and air forces, during the course of August, sunk 125 Allied merchant men totalling 808,100 tons. In addition, the German forces torpedoed and badly damaged 35 Allied merchantmen totalling 200,000 tons, the news agency said. The total tonnage of enemy shipping sunk by the German forces during the period from January to August reaches 5,600,000 tons, D.N.B. went on. It added that during the past three years following the outbreak of hostilities, the German forces have sunk a total of 20,300,000 tons of enemy shipping including chartered ships.

PREMIER ADDRESSES FOREIGN OFFICE MEN

New Minister Expected to Be Chosen as Tojo's Present Work Seen Heavy

Due to the overwhelming pressure of his concurrent administrative duties as Premier and War Minister, Premier General Hideki Tojo will probably appoint a new Foreign Minister to fill the post which he assumed following the resignation of Mr. Shigenori Togo on September 1.

With regard to the appointment of the Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Chief of the East Asia Bureau Kumaichi Yamamoto was temporarily appointed Vice-Minister but a full-time Vice-Minister will be appointed later.

Premier Tojo, concurrently Foreign Minister, took over the office from former Foreign Minister Shigenori Togo at 2 p.m. on Wednesday at the Foreign Office. Foreign Ministry officials assembled at 2:15 p.m. in the second conference room to receive the salutations of the new and old Ministers.

In his concurrent capacity as Foreign Minister, the Premier addressed the Foreign Office officials at 2:30 p.m. on Wednesday. His address follows:

"Unexpectedly have I been commanded to assume the Foreign portfolio. I am filled with awe and trepidation.

"Since the start of the War of Greater East Asia, you have been devoting yourselves to your duties, and, by overcoming multiple difficulties, have been handling important diplomatic problems. For this the nation feels gratitude, in which I share.

"Now that the brilliant war results are being expanded, the entire nation is putting its total strength into the prosecution of the war, convinced of ultimate victory.

"You who are taking charge of diplomatic affairs at this important juncture carry a weighty responsibility.

"On this War of Greater East Asia depends the destiny of the Japanese Empire. In order to win through, we must conform to the new situation that has arisen and forge courageously ahead to what we believe to be right. Weak as I am,

(Continued on Page 2)

NAZIS CLOSE IN ON STALINGRAD, PIERCING LINES

German Forces Have Enlarged Sphere of Operations, D.N.B. Report Says

REDS ADMIT SETBACKS

Soviet Troops Being Defeated Northwest of City; Fears Held for Novorossisk

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Japan Times & Advertiser)

BERLIN, September 1.—German forces now in the last stage of their all-out attack on Stalingrad, key Soviet city on the Volga River, have enlarged their sphere of operations and are closing in on the enemy's stronghold, DNB said today quoting German military sources.

Attack Reaches Last Stage

Domei

LISBON, September 2.—The Soviet Information Bureau announced for the first time late last night that fierce fighting was raging in the sectors northwest and southwest of Stalingrad, thus indicating that the German attack on Stalingrad has reached the final stage.

The main point of the attack apparently has moved from the northwestern to the southwestern sector, where terrific offensive-defensive fighting is raging between the opposing armies, with tanks participating.

Admitting the advance of the German armies, latest reports from Moscow state that the German forces in the southwestern sector have succeeded in driving a new wedge into the Soviet positions, forcing the Soviet defenders to retreat. The wedge is being steadily widened, and the spearhead of the German advance has reached a point near Stalingrad.

Moscow Admits Defeats

Special to the Nichi Nichi

STOCKHOLM, September 1.—The Soviet Government announced late on Monday night that northwest of Stalingrad Soviet forces defending Stalingrad were suffering defeats, according to a Moscow cable.

The same announcement added that at Novorossisk on the coast of the Black Sea, desperate efforts were being made, especially by Soviet cavalry forces, but the sector has been placed in jeopardy.

Red Positions Blasted

Special to the Nichi Nichi

BERLIN, September 1.—German dive-bombers by low-altitude bombing blasted a large number of Soviet concentration positions and camps in the Leningrad sector, and also brought destruction to various camps along the railway which are important supply routes for the Soviets, according to a DNB report.

Reliable German sources declared that German forces have made a thrust into the inner defense line in a sector south of Stalingrad and are still expanding their scope of activity. This, the same sources says, shows that German operations are progressing according to plans.

Today's Press Comments

Thursday, September 3, 1942

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Translations of other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Japan Times and Advertiser.)

Tense Atmosphere in West Asia

CHUGAI SHOGYO—With the struggle at Stalingrad, an important Soviet position along the Volga River, nearing its climax, the German-Soviet fighting in North Caucasus is about to bring about a new and important turn in the European war situation. The German offensive on Stalingrad has recently become more and more intensive while the Soviets are making a death struggle to defend the city. The fiercest battle since the opening of the German-Soviet war is said to have developed there. The fall of Stalingrad would mean not only that the Germans would have control over the heavy industries and resources along the lower reaches of the Volga, but would also mean the isolation of the Caucasus—Germany's original intention.

What will be the target of Germany's next offensive following the reduction of Stalingrad which would mark the end of the first stage of the war situation in the Caucasus? It is difficult to predict. But if the Caucasus becomes isolated and the Black Sea comes under German control, Turkey, Iran, Iraq and other countries in West Asia will come under direct German influence. That is as clear as day, more especially as both the combined Axis and British forces are being reinforced in preparation for a new offensive. Latest information says that the Germans have now started the autumn offensive. This cannot but seriously affect the countries in West Asia.

With regard to the future development of the North Africa war situation, it is reported that Anglo-American forces are being reinforced considerably. Is it not difficult to imagine the determination of the British forces to defend desperately their strongholds, Alexandria, Cairo and Suez. The future of the fighting

(Continued on Page 2)

ROMMEL REOPENS DRIVE IN EGYPT BY ATTACKING ENEMY'S LEFT POSITION

Banking on Tank Units, Axis Hopes to Take Kattara Damp Area

ADVANCE REPORTED

Allied Forces Under Alexander Are Mobilized to Effect Counter-Attack

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Japan Times & Advertiser)

STOCKHOLM, September 2.—Attention was shifted again to the Egyptian front today with reports received from London that the Axis forces under Field-Marshal Erwin Rommel have reopened their offensive on the Allied troops.

The Axis forces, which have been marking time, broke the comparative quietness that has prevailed, by attacking the enemy's extreme left position adjacent to the Kattara damp area, according to a Reuter report from London.

The forces under Lieutenant-General Sir Harold Alexander, Commander-in-Chief of the Allied forces in the Middle East, have been mobilized to effect a counter-attack, the same report said.

The Kattara damp area has been considered impenetrable, but the Rommel forces with their tank units and numerical superiority will attempt breaking through the enemy position, it is surmised. The Rommel forces, it seems, are placing reliance on their tank units, whose efficiency has been proved in past combats, as the main attacking force.

Moreover, not only have the Rommel forces been reenforced and their mechanized corps replenished to the original force, but a further German infantry division has been dispatched in order to enhance their strength.

Advance Reported

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Japan Times & Advertiser)

LISBON, September 1.—Powerful units of the Axis forces under the command of Field-Marshal Erwin Rommel, which were concentrated on August 29 and 30 in a sector south of El Alamein, commenced attacks on the British position on August 30, says a British report from Cairo.

The Axis units, according to the British report, have advanced 15 kilometers, where they are engaging a British mechanized corps.

British propaganda says, however, that British forces by putting up a tough resistance have checked the onslaught of the Axis units.

Sand-winds in the vicinity of El Alamein are seriously restricting the activities of the air forces of both sides, it is said.

Prisoners Taken

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Japan Times & Advertiser)

ROME, September 1.—"Fighting occurred on August 31 between the Axis and British advance guards on the Egyptian front and the Axis forces captured a large number of war prisoners," the Italian High Command announced today.

On the same day, combined Italo-German air forces carried out severe bombing of the enemy's rear, the communique said.

Comment on New Drive

Domei

ZURICH, September 1.—Commenting on the new move of the combined German-Italian forces in Africa, well-informed quarters here are of the opinion that Field-Marshal Erwin Rommel, Commander-in-Chief of the German-Italian forces in Africa, started a general offensive against Alexandria because of the fact that desert operations tend to develop in favor of the army that has taken the initiative.

Military observers here, however, hesitate to ascribe the new Axis move as a real general offensive against the port city.

Although Berlin and Rome are reticent about the new move of the Axis forces in Africa, an atmosphere of caution has already spread over the market. As a result, purchases are being withheld, and Egyptian bonds and shares have been quoted at unprecedentedly low levels, reports received here revealed.

Soviet Army Rebuked for Defeats By Commentator in Red Journal

Political Writer Jaroslavsky Holds Military Forces Responsible for Crumbling of Southern Defenses —Admits Superiority of Germans

Domei

KUIBISHEV, August 31.—Writing under the caption "The Fate of the Soviet-Union Rests in the Hands of the Red Army" in the Red Star yesterday, A. Jaroslavsky, one of the foremost Russian political commentators, strongly rebuked the officers and men of the Red Army for the repeated defeats suffered on the southern fronts, simultaneously pointing out the extreme importance of the southern defenses with respect to the fate of the Soviet Union.

While admitting the superiority of the German forces in both number and arms and the advantages that the Nazi forces have over the Red Army in having occupied the Crimean Peninsula and Dombes, A. Jaroslavsky found such facts insufficient excuse for the Red Army's permitting the German forces to advance as far as the Caucasus. He fired a series of questions at the men and officers of the Red Army and the political advisers attached to the force for their part in the responsibility for the damaging war results on the southern fronts. The gist of his statement follows:

"Is it not true that some Red forces retreated without orders from the High Commands? Could it be possible that men and officers of the Red Army and the political advisers did their level best to prevent the enemy from advancing? Facts seem to indicate that they, along with competent authorities of the various cities, ceded to the enemy, and did not avail themselves of even one-tenth of the defense facilities. If such should have been the case, their negligence and irresponsibility certainly deserve all the criticism that can be directed against them."

Citing the defense of Moscow and Leningrad as instances of successful defenses, A. Jaroslavsky concluded that what is needed after all is not so much arms but real men with courage, power and brains. Pointing out that the 25th anniversary of the Red Revolution is only two months hence, he added that a tremendous lot can happen in the interim to threaten the very life of the fatherland unless something is done.

EVACUEES DESCRIBE LIFE ON ISLE OF MAN

Lourenco Marques Brings First Escape From Vigilant Eyes Of British

By KOZO KAITO
Former Domei Correspondent in London

LOURENCO MARQUES, September 1.—For the first time in nine months we breathed the air of freedom, free from the vigilant eyes of the British authorities, when we were allowed to land at Lourenco Marques yesterday.

We can recall that gloomy day when we were arrested by the British authorities immediately following the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia and when we were brought to the internment camp on Isle of Man where the watchful eyes of the British guards always followed our every move.

Our disciplined behavior was such, however, that the British authorities praised ours as a model camp and even the guards showed respect for us.

All the Japanese internees, regardless of differences in age and occupation, cooperated, showing a fine spirit of self-sacrifice and mutual assistance under the camp leadership of Mr. Kisashi Matsumoto, manager of the Mitsui Bussan Company branch office in London.

Although the camp life was far from comfortable, we were happy and in high spirits, thanks to an endless stream of news regarding the victories of the Japanese armed forces in the Pacific conflict. Whenever we received a report of a victory, we celebrated the occasion with appropriate ceremonies.

On the morning of July 18, we were given sudden notice that we would be sent back to Japan. We were released from the camp that morning, and joined the staff of the Japanese Embassy in London and other Japanese nationals aboard the British-chartered Egyptian vessel, El Nil.

After waiting more than 10 days aboard the El Nil, we embarked for Liverpool on the evening of July 19. But when our ship was steaming northward near the Isle of Man, a radio message came from the British Admiralty ordering the ship to return to Liverpool. Soon after that, an airplane droned over our boat, signaling the same message.

You can imagine how worried we were, thinking that some hitch had prevented our return to Japan until we learned that the ship had been ordered to return to pick up eight additional Japanese seamen from the Scotland camp.

Our ship consequently sailed for Liverpool early on the afternoon of July 30.

BRITISH MURDERED BURMESE LEADERS

Japanese Physician Unmasks Assassination of 3 'Home Members' Before War

Domei

RANGOON September 2.—Three high Burmese officials in the former British Burma Government have died mysteriously, apparently being poisoned by British secret agents sometime before the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, it has been revealed by Dr. Tsukasa Suzuki, a Japanese physician who enjoyed enormous popularity among the Burmese during his 30 years' residence at Rangoon.

Dr. Suzuki a native of Hiroshima Prefecture, in addition to being a doctor, is one of the pioneers in the field of Japanese export trade to Burma. He is a close friend of Dr. U Ba Maung, Chief of the Central Administrative Organ of Burma, having lived next door to the Burmese leader.

The British authorities deported Dr. Suzuki shortly before the War of Greater East Asia started.

He returned to Rangoon after its occupation by the Japanese Forces. Interviewed by Domei yesterday at his residence here, Dr. Suzuki gave the following account, which reveals Britain's tyrannical rule as observed by him during a period of 30 years.

"When I started practicing here 30 years ago, there was but a small number of Japanese residents. Since British physicians would not see native patients, my hospital was always overcrowded. Among my patients were high Burmese officials who asked advice on matters other than medical.

"At the time, the Burma government allowed participation in government of native officials who were known as 'home members.' Three of these 'home members,' all intimate friends of mine, died sudden and mysterious deaths.

"When I was told that two of them died of an unidentified disease while staying with the Governor at Maymyo, I was mystified because I knew them to be of sound health. Soon rumors spread among the people that they had been poisoned. I did not believe them, but my suspicion deepened when a short time later I was told that a third 'home member' met the same fate at Maymyo. I was then inclined to believe that the Burmese officials had been killed with sulphuric acid, as had been rumored.

"A fourth 'home member,' knowing the fate of his predecessors, would not consult any other physician than myself, and I always advised him against going to May-

(Continued on Page 2)

NIPPON UNIT'S LIFE IN YUNNAN RELATED

Undergoes Hardships While Watching Chungking Forces From Hilltop

A graphic account of the hardships and suffering of the Japanese unit stationed in Yunnan Province, who have been watching the Chungking forces across the Nu River for the last four months has been recently dispatched by the Nichi Nichi correspondents who witnessed the actual conditions there. The dispatch follows:

"With the purpose of visiting the soldiers stationed in Yunnan Province, we left Lashio and crossed the border of Burma into Yunnan Province. The road starting from Lashio to Yunnan was in the course of construction by the native people employed by the Japanese Forces. The soldiers who were engaged in the construction were covered with perspiration and dirt. Passing through the winding mountain path, we finally arrived at Lungling where the inhabitants were dressed in Chinese costumes.

"Next day was one of those rainy days very common during the rainy season, but getting up at 6 a.m. we started for our destination. We passed through small hamlets where the roads were muddy and slippery and through the woods of pine trees, cedars, oaks and camphor-trees until we finally reached a certain village, 30 kilometers north of Lungling. From there we walked up a hill, but the path was so muddy after the heavy rain that it took us some three hours to reach the top.

Stationed Atop a Hill

On the crest of the hill some Japanese soldiers were keeping watch on the Chungking forces across the Nu River. Those sentries had entrenched themselves in a moat and lived in huts thatched with bamboo-grass. It was certainly not an easy life, so far away from the village, particularly when it rained day after day. We could easily guess the hardships they were enduring, just, by looking at them.

"We were told that they were not able to obtain any fresh water, that which ran through the valley being so muddy and hard that it was not suited for drinking. The Japanese soldiers kept rain water in empty cans and used it for all kinds of purposes. They had been without a bath for the last four months, and shaving water was a luxury, we were told. When they wanted to cook their meals they carried their foodstuffs some 1.5 ri down the hill, so that the enemy guards would not see their fire. It was surely a hard task to climb up and down the hill, just to cook their meals. In their spare time they would chop up pine needles or toast black buchwheat seeds and use it as a substitute for tobacco.

"We were told that it usually became so cold during the night and their blankets were so damp from the rain that they often found it difficult to sleep. Invariably fleas would disturb their sleep.

"Looking from the top of the hill, the soldiers could see the enemy busily engaged in the construction of barricades on the other side of the river. Sounds of the explosion of dynamite were heard some 20 times a day from "Hachimaki Yama" across the river and at the same time clouds of dust were seen hovering in the air.

Enemy Is Watched

"Following the direction pointed out by one of the soldiers we sighted several Chinese regulars clad in black, going back and forth carrying food supplies. We were informed that they used to wear uniforms of a khaki color, but lately they had changed to black. The Japanese soldiers were able to see every action of the enemy through their binoculars."

Sakuji Yamamoto, commander of the unit made the following remarks to the news correspondents on their life in the moat: "The moat is lighted with candles in the evening and we suffer from mosquito bites. On a rainy day, rain water leaks through the roof of bamboo-grass. Since we have no books to read, we kill our spare time by learning short-hand under the tutorage of one of our comrades. We can assure you that we have all become experts in shorthand.

"Some days ago, we received two letters of consolation which gave us so much joy that it was worth while going down the hill to get them.

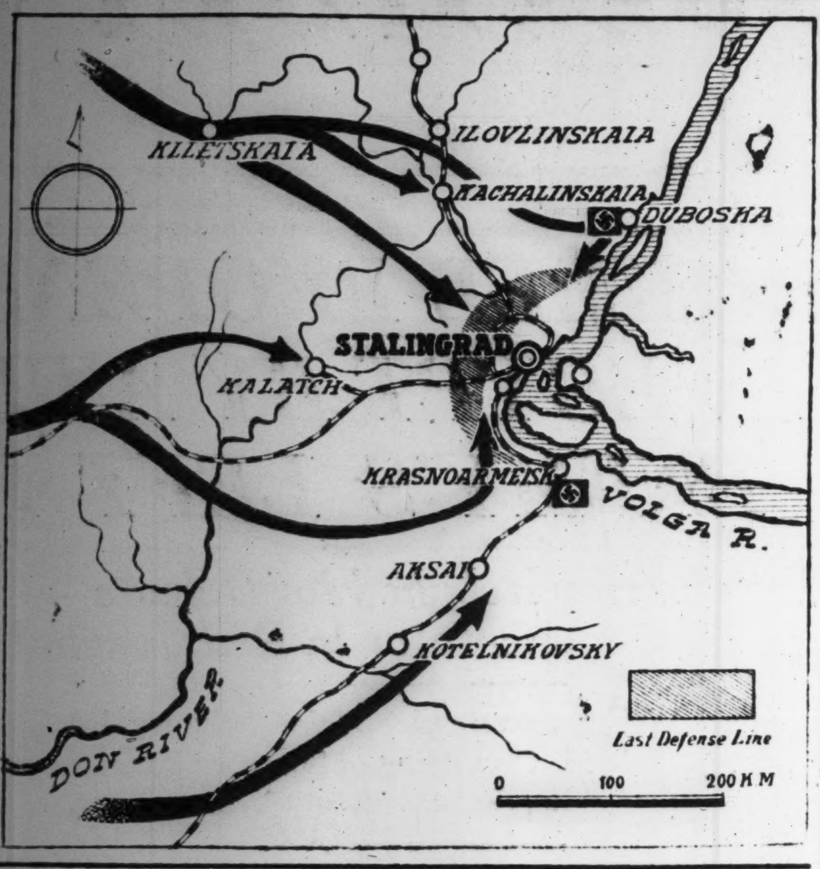
"Once in a while the enemy would commence firing their anti-aircraft gun shooting light tracer bullets one after another. They usually use mountain-guns, but their shells are mostly duds.

"We endure many hardships, but the mountain life gives us also enjoyment and the spirit of adventure."

Welfare Matters Aired

Lieutenant-General Chikahiko Koizumi, Minister of Welfare, at 9:30 a.m. Wednesday discussed with Mr. Naoki Hoshino, Chief-Secretary of the Cabinet, matters under the former's jurisdiction at the Premier's official residence.

Nazis Pierce Red Defenses



Leadership in Agriculture Plays Great Role In Winning the Hearts of People in New Asia

The conditions of the agricultural development in Manchoukuo, which is closely related to the racial policy, has been specially observed for more than a month by the Nichi Nichi's correspondent in Hsinking, who says that the "sacred spade" is firmly advancing in the spirit of "reverence for agriculture, construction of the nation."

Manchoukuo has just celebrated the tenth anniversary of its founding and in its young history, observations were made as to how the agricultural policy of East Asia, centering around Japan and Manchoukuo, is taking its course.

To retain 40 per cent of the Japanese population throughout Japan Proper, Manchoukuo and China engaged in agriculture is a firm national policy, as manifested in the population policy of Japan, decided upon by the Second Konoe Cabinet and the general policy with respect to population as passed by the Greater East Asia Council.

In the regions of the East Asiatic countries where the permanent settlement of the Yamato race is not suitable, the fundamental policy will be to consider these regions as under guidance, by dispatching central guidance bodies for effecting mutual cooperation.

There are of course unnecessary complications and imperfections of administration in the present development of Manchoukuo, but in spite of the difficulties encountered, tens of thousands of settlers have taken root on the continent and each year's grain harvest shows immense gain. Furthermore, the spirit of the Japanese farmer, cultivating the wild plains of Manchoukuo, is shouldering the "sacred spade" for the cultivation of the hearts of the people of Manchoukuo as well as of the other races of Greater East Asia. It is very promising to behold reforms taking place in agricultural policy and administration, which will become one of the fundamentals of national construction.

Agriculture at home, which is interrelated with agriculture on the continent, had to be brought, like other industries, under governmental control and organization at the very beginning of the China Incident, but since then an astonishing reorganization has been effected in this line.

Aside from assuring the supply of foodstuffs, agricultural industry and the villages are the reservoirs not mainly of our military force and labor but of all other source of man-power. We must also recognize that the rural districts are most adapted for the growth of our racial spirit, and here lies the promise of the success of our agricultural policy.

The plan for distributing the population centering around the rural districts is gradually progressing, and the development of the agricultural industry should be undertaken with this thought in mind. In addition we should also bear in mind that Japan is the center of all the cooperative activities in Greater East Asia, and therefore we should be fully aware of the importance of this task. Since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, the rural population of Japan is striving to become the model unit by exhibiting the true mutual cooperative spirit.

The 20-Year Resettlement Plan calling for one million families (5,000,000 people) to migrate, which was drafted in 1937, is to be executed in Five-Year installments. The Second Five-Year-Plan is in its first year of operation. The results of the First Five-Year Plan measures up practically to the original objective with 162,800 settlers (including 52,800 from the Young Men's Volunteer Squad). The fundamental principles of Manchurian Development policy are harmony of races, strengthening of national defenses, unity of Japan and Manchoukuo, increase of agricultural products and rebirth of the rural districts in both countries.

When the colonization plan is fully realized in the alloted twenty years time, the defense of northern boundaries may be entrusted to these settlers, as repeatedly stated by the General Colonization Bureau.

Generally speaking, it takes about four years from the time of colonization, before a newly rehabilitated territory becomes self-sufficient. However, at present in Manchoukuo due to the improved methods of farming introduced from Hokkaido, production is constantly showing a steady gain. The Manchurians are amazed at the results obtained from these new farming methods and are fast receiving instructions in it.

Among the other problems, the one of renovation of rural districts of Japan and Manchoukuo require consideration. Th reorganization of agriculture in Japan means the development of a general land policy based on the establishment of an optimum management scale and adjustment of land ownership relations. The lack of labor will forever present a difficult problem unless the small-scale farmers are placed on this optimum scale. In the exodus of settlers to Manchoukuo, the systematic establishment of branch villages is an urgent necessity for the agriculture of Japan Proper.

On the other hand, agriculture in Manchoukuo must strive for improvement by adopting the production technique of the Japanese farmers, and bring about an adjustment of production relations. However, fundamentally the high rate of tenancy, which sacrifices the livelihood of the farmers and robs annually the productivity of the land, must be corrected.

Estimating that there are approximately 2,000,000 chobu of cultivable and undeveloped land in Manchoukuo of which 1,000,000 chobu will be utilized for forestry and grazing; there remains 1,000,000 chobu out of which 400,000 chobu can be farmed on small scales. On the remaining 600,000 chobu, mostly marshy land or alkalic areas, Y360,000,000 will be invested for its reclamation.

The development policy in general is firmly fixed. However, internally, in spite of the fact that the real significance lies in the close, parallel operation of the population and land policy, there are many shortcomings, such as breaking away of a portion of settlers from the land, or the practice of tenancy, to the Manchurians (at present 4 cho 3 tan cultivated per family), preparations for development organizations, the problem of the quality of volunteer squads, though small in number, the imperfection of racial harmony, weakness of inducing settlers. Nevertheless, generally speaking the work of the first period of strengthening national defense and agricultural program has been completed.

Hereafter, establishment of reforms are anticipated in connection with the further development of the Yamato race in the matter of education and culture, livelihood and health. The Colonization Bureau is considering the matter of the education of the second generation in Japan Proper in order to preserve and develop, permanently and forcefully, the real nature of the race. Efforts are also being made to establish a pioneer culture with plenty of local color. Besides these, plans are under way for establishment of medical facilities, improvement in dwellings and so forth.

The ten years' history of colonization is an actuality, and the spirit of "reverence for agriculture, construction of the nation," permeates everywhere. A bright future is promised as long as the race pushes on the vigorous development. If there should be, even temporarily, some elements hindering this development, settlers must be sent to assist in Manchoukuo's construction. At the same time, re-organization of agriculture in Japan must also be effected.

Eighty per cent or more of the total population of 100,000,000 in Japan is engaged in agriculture. Therefore, leadership in agriculture plays an important role in winning the hearts of the people, and the development of Manchoukuo promises to give us the necessary competence which will aid in extending the cooperative spirit throughout the Co-Prosperity Sphere.

HUGE STRIDES MADE BY MENGCHIANG

3rd Anniversary of Government's Founding Sees Stabilized Country

Mongolia under the Federated Autonomous Government of Mongolia greeted the third anniversary of its founding on September 1. Since its establishment, Mongolia has made rapid progress toward modernization. Following are the highlights of the recent conditions prevailing in that country as reported by a Yomiuri-Hochi dispatch from Kalgan.

National consciousness has recently become very strong among the seven million people of Inner Mongolia, especially so with the younger generation. A national movement, with the enhancement of the lofty spirit of Genghis Khan, the famous Emperor of ancient Mongolia, as its object, has been launched. Mongol youths are wholeheartedly supporting this movement.

The students of the Mongolian Military Preparatory School undergo rigid training similar to that in Japan. Some of them are expected to enter the Military Preparatory School of Japan in the near future.

Meanwhile, the reform of Lamaism is steadily being carried out. Some of the Lamas have joined the Mongolian Army, others have been "converted" into workers. To date, 30 per cent of all the Lamas of Mongolia are said to have quit priesthood.

A plan is now under way for the reclamation of the vast Ordos Plain. The Mongolian Commission is contemplating to improve the standard of education and also to cultivate among the people the idea of self-protection against the underground activities of Communists. A movement to promote the physical welfare of the people by increasing doctors is also being conducted.

The Japanese residents in Mongolia increased in number from 200 to 50,000 according to a census taken before the outbreak of the China Affair. They are very prolific, for the Japanese Consulate in Kalgan has received birth notices from the resident Japanese almost daily since the beginning of this summer. Consul Fujino recently sponsored a "Baby Meeting" at a Mongol-style camp. Forty babies participated in the meeting, it is said.

British Murdered Burmese Leaders

(Continued From Page 1)

myo.

"Besides 'home members,' many other Burmese officials have been assassinated for being unfriendly to the British. As a result, Burmese officials came to consider only their own safety and prosperity and submitted to British tyranny.

"One of them was former Premier U Saw. When he returned from a tour of Japan, he was all praises for Japan and he loudly advocated cooperation with Japan. Suddenly, however, he changed his attitude and, after he was appointed Premier, appeared to be intent only on taking bribes.

"A younger brother of Dr. U Ba Maung, who was a member of the secretariate in the government, has also been assassinated. Dr. U Ba Maung himself had to be adopted into another family to dodge the suspicion of the British authorities."

UNITED HOME FRONT IS SEEN IN GERMANY

People Place Faith in Government's Execution of War, Says Kiyohara

"In concert with the wartime structure established by the Government to cope with a protracted warfare, the people on the home front in Germany are firmly determined to carry the current war to a successful conclusion."

Thus stated Kuniichi Kiyohara, of the Justice Ministry, who was in Germany at the outbreak of the current war and who had the opportunity to inspect the internal condition in that country. In an interview with the Nichi Nichi he said:

"At the time when hostilities broke out, I noticed that there was a shortage of commodities, but no complaints were heard from among the people. They placed absolute confidence in the Government which mapped out an elaborate plan for establishing a wartime structure necessary for the prosecution of a protracted war.

"Illegal transactions were rare in Germany due to the self-admonition on the part of the people who regard black marketing as treacherous to the State.

"The people on the home front are also espionage-proof. When an air raid alarm sounds people take shelter in basements. Some may ask, 'Why did Rudolf Hess fly over to England?' The person who asked such a question will be immediately answered by, 'Ask Fuehrer Hitler.'

"The German-Soviet War broke out when I was in German and since then the war has been progressing overwhelmingly in favor of Germany. In addition, Japan finally rose against the United States and Great Britain in the War of Greater East Asia.

"Therefore, Germany is able to fight against the enemy for any length of time with the domination over the Caucasus imminent."

Karachi Port's Hindu Workers Launch Strike

(Continued From Page 1)

All-India Working Committee of the National Congress Party, 21 of the party leaders, including Mahatma Gandhi and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, were arrested on the morning of August 9.

On the other hand, the Indian Hindu League has been repeatedly demanding "pakistan," by which is meant the division of India into Hindu and Mohammedan states. The League has declared that if Britain promises to set up a Mahommedan nation, independent of the Hindus, the League will not begrudge cooperation with Britain.

Other parties, such as, for instance, the Forefront Bloc of the Bengals, were banned as unlawful. On July 22, however, Britain made a complete about-face turn and recognized such parties as lawful. Apart from this, Britain removed the ban on Communism, released Communist prisoners, and publicly authorized the organization of the Communist party.

British Rule Shaking

Mahatma Gandhi, at the age of 74, has recently been requested to assume active leadership of the National Congress Party. The 400 million Indian people have been under his leadership for many years. His blood pressure has recently become so high that the attending physician has been repeatedly urging him to take a rest cure. Mahatma's invariable reply has been: "If I ever take a rest, it will be a permanent one."

On the night the Mahatma was arrested, citizens of Bombay set fire to the municipal electric power station. British authorities had to mobilize tanks to guard the city. From the following evening the Bombay citizens were prohibited from going out after 7 p.m.

No sooner had the news of the Mahatma's arrest reached Madras, Lahore and Bengal students than they started a disobedience movement. Spinning mill and other factory workers everywhere went on strike. Spreading of the disobedience movement throughout India would frustrate Britain's war efforts.

Regarding economic aspects, it is to be noted that daily necessities are extremely scarce. Prices are soaring despite price control enforced by the Government. Everywhere gasoline is hard to get. As for foodstuffs, riots broke out at two places due to shortage of flour and sugar.

More social and political disturbances are expected. Britain today faces the most serious crisis in the history of its rule over India.

Hindus See Government Men

Domei

LISBON, September 1.—The chairman and several members of the Mahasabha Party met the Indian representatives of the executive committee of the Indian Government-General tonight at New Delhi, according to a report of the British Broadcasting Corporation.

Observers here agree that the conference probably discussed the committee's demand for the transferring of all rights to an Indian national government, whose formation is also a part of the party's demand.

Premier Addresses Foreign Office Men

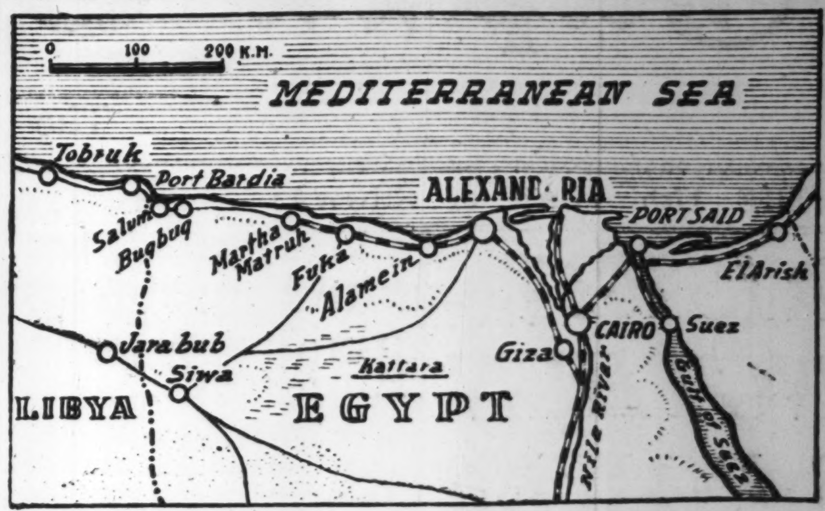
(Continued From Page 1)

I am determined to put myself, soul and body, into the prosecution of the war, thereby repaying a small fraction of the boundless grace of His Majesty the Emperor.

"The present change in the post of Foreign Minister is regrettable. Needless to say, there shall be no change in our foreign policy because of this change of Foreign Ministers.

"I earnestly desire that you shall take to heart the gravity of the situation, and, by utilizing your experience and giving full play to your respective abilities, give wholehearted devotion to your duties."

Axis Forces Reopen Drive



Field-Marshal Rommel's Legions are hitting at the enemy's left position in the Egyptian sector.—Story on Page 1.

Today's Press Comments

(Continued From Page 1)

on the Egyptian front is thus pregnant with possibilities. What should not be lost sight of in this connection is the fact that the present Caucasus war situation is inseparably related, through Turkey, Iran, Iraq and Palestine, with the North African situation.

It is recalled that when the Germans put pressure on North Caucasus, and when this pressure was extended to these countries in West Asia, Britain at once dispatched troops to Iran and Iraq and strengthened the defense lines in eastern Turkey and on the southern borders. Again, negotiations were started between Britain and Turkey over the question of the Soviet Black Sea Fleet taking refuge.

Loss of West Asia by the anti-Axis Powers would mean isolation of India, cutting off of connections between Soviet Russia and the Anglo-American countries, while contact among the Axis Powers would be greatly strengthened.

We cannot help paying closest attention to the attitude taken by the West Asiatic countries as deciding the future course of the current world war.

The European Situation

MIYAKO—Reichsfuehrer Hitler, on the third anniversary of the outbreak of the Second European War, has made a speech charging that the will of the international criminals, America and Britain was not in the building of a better world but in the brutal subjugation and destruction of nations who dared to oppose their form of capitalism.

Arguments are unnecessary to make clear Reichsfuehrer Hitler's point. The truth of his statement can be readily understood when we look back upon Anglo-American policies of pressure and encirclement directed against Japan. If they had really wanted to bring happiness to mankind and a fair existence to all, and if they had followed a wiser and more generous policy, this great war would not have happened. This war is being fought to punish them, and the sword will not be sheathed until that has been done.

Our nation is not merely fighting for its own profit and happiness. Japan might have overlooked Anglo-American haughtiness, if in doing so, many nations would have attained comfort and happiness. But America and Britain worked to subjugate the whole of Asia, to suck dry Asiatic wealth, and still were not satisfied. That Asia would be destroyed if they were allowed to continue was evident. For the sake of humanity, Japan, an East Asiatic nation, could not allow that to happen and it is only natural that she took up arms. Thus it is clear why Japan is fighting to destroy America and Britain on the one hand, and to build a new Asia on the other.

It should be noted that German Propaganda Minister Goebbels at the same meeting stated that the redivision of territory after the war should be considered. It would not serve the cause of a lasting peace should dishonest and greedy nations be able to maintain huge resources and wealth to use for its selfish ends.

JOBLESS CHINESE TO BE GIVEN WORK

Merchants' Association to Set Up Welfare Establishments And Enlarge Orphanage

Domei

SHONAN CITY, August 29.—With the object to assist Japanese authorities in the reconstruction of the Southern Regions, the Chinese Merchants' Association, influential Chinese organization, has instituted a registration of unemployed Chinese in the metropolitan area in order to facilitate the settlement of the unemployment question.

The Association furthermore has informed the Japanese administration of its intention to do its utmost to secure jobs for the unemployed.

One of the plans of the Association is to create a village in the suburbs of the city to take care of about 1,000 Chinese families in view of the fact that this city is too densely populated at the present.

In parallel with the foregoing arrangements, the Association reportedly also intends to enlarge an orphanage, an old people's home and similar welfare institutions.

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WOMEN OF BURMA RELYING ON JAPAN

Courageous Spouse of Dr. U Ba Maung Stresses Faith in Talk With Singer

"We Burmese women believe in Japan and rely upon the Japanese women," said Madam Ba Maung, wife of the Chairman of the Executive Commission of Burma, in the course of an interview with Miss Aiko Saita, a famed Japanese singer, held on August 29 at Dr. U Ba Maung's official residence in Rangoon, reports a Nichi Nichi correspondent who accompanied Miss Saita in her interview.

Madam Ba Maung has trodden a thorny path, aiding her husband who has devoted himself to the cause of independence of Burma braving untold hardships and persecution. The biography of her life is replete with touching stories of maternal love, chastity, charity and noble womanhood.

"You are the first Japanese woman to see me since the start of the war," said Madam Ba Maung, when she was interviewed by Miss Saita. In the garden before the residence, some soldiers of the Burmese Volunteer Corps were on sentry duty.

"I enjoyed the friendship of Mrs. Suzuki, wife of a Japanese doctor who lived in Rangoon before the war, but ever since the commencement of the current war, I have met no Japanese woman. You are very welcome."

Though the hostess looked a trifle older than her age, which is 37, her eyes were beautiful. Rather small and fragile, she did not seem to be the woman who bravely helped her husband break away from prison and who hid with him in the jungles for many days.

Daughters Have Same Charm

Soon, two daughters of Madam Ba Maung came down to the drawing room from upstairs and seated themselves beside their mother. The hostess introduced her daughters, 15 and 13 years old respectively, to the guests. They had the charming eyes of their mother's.

"I'm not very well informed on the homelife of Japan but I hear that it is very much like that of the Burmese. The Burmese family live in one home. Though this custom is becoming obsolete, many Burmese families still observe it."

Madam Ba Maung then expressed her wish that as many Burmese women as possible visit Japan and intellectual Japanese women come to Burma, so that the friendly relationship between the two countries may be further strengthened.

"When you return to Japan," Madam Ba Maung said to her guest, "Please tell the Japanese women that we hope they have an interest in Burma and things Burmese. We believe in Japan and rely upon the Japanese women."

Entertained by Troupe

Very recently when Dr. U Ba Maung, Chief Administrator of New Burma, attended a theatrical performance given by a 30-member troupe sent into the Southern Regions by the Japanese military authorities to entertain and help in the pacifying mission, the Burmese leader was deeply impressed by the diversified attractions.

Immediately after the performance he applauded the success of the presentation and expressed his opinion that he had witnessed the Japanese spirit and art manifested in the music and dances. This report was dispatched to Nichi Nichi from Rangoon.

This group of 30 entertainers has been very busy touring the Southern Regions and doing much in helping to keep up the lighter spirits of the southern inhabitants and the Japanese soldiers. At times they had to go on foot, yet their mission has been successful and uninterrupted. They gave their first performance at Shonan, then in Rangoon. From Rangoon they journeyed by trucks to Mandalay, Ehnanjong (former scene of one of the fiercest battles), Prome and many other cities and localities. For two weeks they traveled back and forth and ended in Rangoon where the Burmese leader with other prominent officials honored the group with their attendance.

After the program, Dr. Ba Maung consented to have his picture taken together with the entertainers.

COMPANY OF 300 CADETS TO BE FORMED IN BURMA

Measure Decided by Defense Army—Japanese Training System to Be Applied

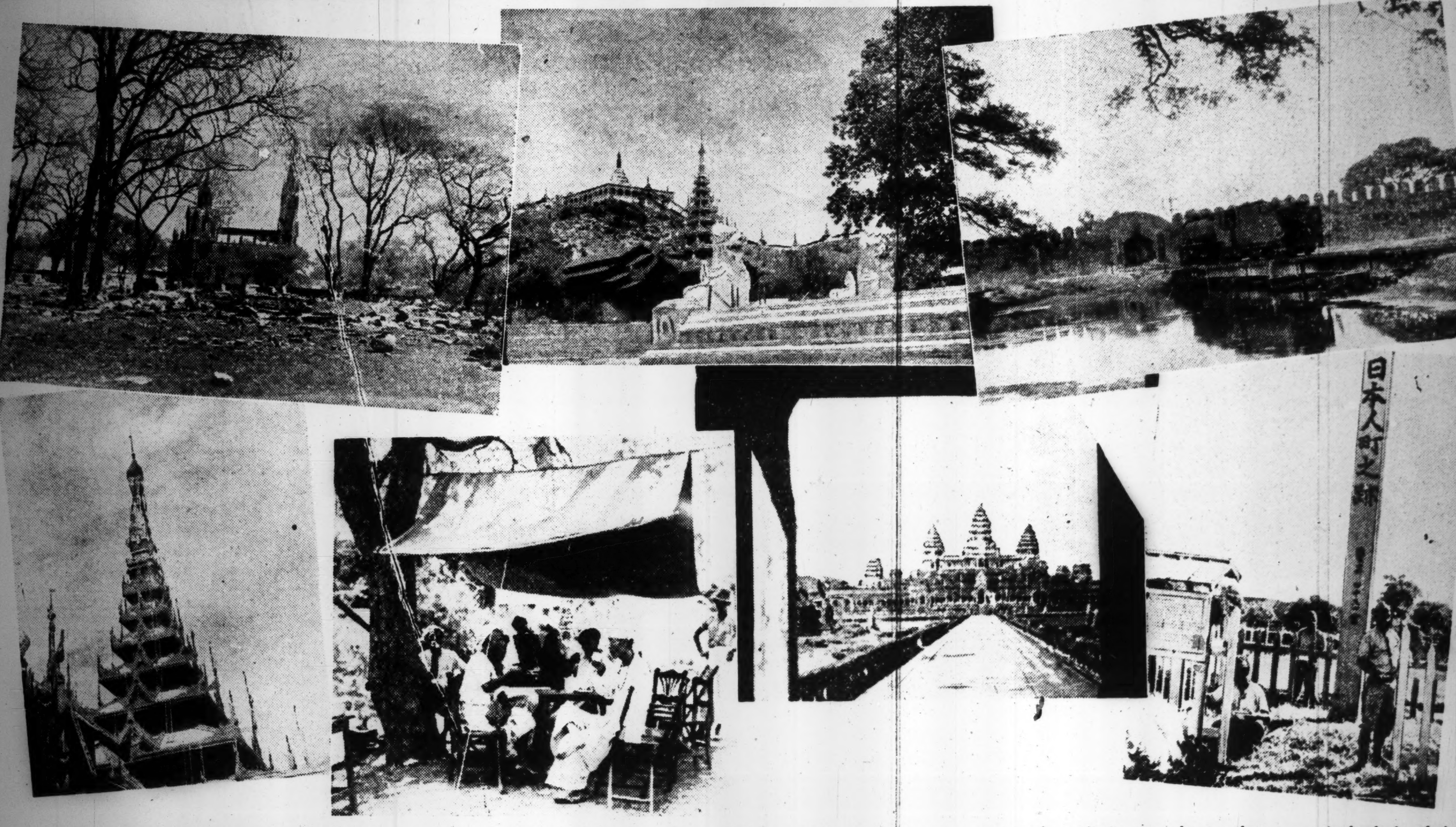
Domei

RANGOON, September 1.—In line with the opening ceremony of a Training Institute in Mingaladon held today, the Burma Defense Army has decided to form a company comprising cadets.

They will be trained to take charge of the defense of Burma which, for the time being, will be limited to 300 members, between the ages of 18 and 25 years.

They will undergo the same training which Japanese soldiers receive, and those who prove outstanding will be sent to Japan to enter the Military Academy.

Southern Regions Abound In Historical Sites



With peace restored in Burma through the efforts of the Imperial Japanese Forces, interest is once again turned to the many remaining palaces and temples which tell of the country's rich past. Some of them are shown in the accompanying photographs. Of interest is the bottom photo, second from the left, showing Burmese in the grounds of a temple, enjoying tea, happy that peace is back in their country. The photo, in right top corner, shows a locomotive back in operation within the castle in Mandalay.

EAST ASIA BLOC RICH IN MEDICINAL HERBS

Investigators Dispatched to the South Return With Good News

With a view to obtaining medical herbs from the Co-Prosperity Sphere, the Welfare Ministry and the Japan Science Promotion Society dispatched in April a party of investigators, consisting of Goichi Kurono of the Hygienic Laboratory of the Welfare Ministry, Dr. Yushiro Kimura of the Army Medical Supplies Depot, and Katsuji Takabe, Managing Director of the Medicine Control Company. Mr. Kurono and Mr. Takabe recently returned to Japan after an investigation trip to French Indo-China, Java, Thailand and Malay.

Interviewed by a Nichi Nichi correspondent, they declared: the Co-Prosperity Sphere is blessed with an abundance of medical herbs. Most of the world's supply of quinine, a specific for malaria, is produced in the Sphere alone. In Bandoeng, where peace and order have now been completely restored, quinine is produced on a large scale under the guidance of the Japanese Military Administration.

"A herb called 'Tone,' which is a specific for amebic dysentery, is produced in a great quantity in Johore Bahru and Kuala Lumpur. But when put under proper management, we think it is quite easy to produce more and more of it in the future.

"It is reassuring for us to learn that an investigation recently conducted at the Baitengsorg Botanical Garden shows that a herb called 'Strofantse,' which is good for heart diseases, can also be produced in the sphere.

"'Chaulmoogra,' a specific for leprosy, is also found in great abundance in French Indo-China, Thailand, and in Burma, and 'Chatechu', which is used in cooling drinks or in tanning leather, is found in Johore and other places in sufficient quantity.

"In a word, the Co-Prosperity Sphere is the treasure-house of medical herbs. I hope the time will come soon when all these treasures will be put under the wise control of the Japanese."

NASU WOULD SHIELD BURMA'S TRADITIONS

Respect for National Traits Seen Foundation for Friendly Ties

Domei

RANGOON, August 29.—The traditional customs and peculiarities of the people should be respected and preserved above all, declared Colonel Nasu, Chief of the General Affairs Bureau of the Military Administration in Burma and concurrently Spokesman of the Army Press Section, at a press conference held here today.

This statement was issued in connection with a general report made by Colonel Nasu regarding the decisions reached at the meeting held in Shonan City recently by General Affairs bureau chiefs of Burma.

Colonel Nasu stated that Japan, worthy of its position as the leader of East Asia, should leave what is necessary to the judgment of the Burmese themselves, and also to protect the friendly relations of the two peoples with great discretion.

For example, he said that the profusion of the Japanese language should be limited to only the simplest words so as to facilitate communications between the two peoples, and that the traditional culture of the people should be carefully preserved.

Pointing out the absurdity of enemy propaganda to the effect that the Japanese are destroying the traditional culture of the Burmese, Colonel Nasu declared that the greatest precaution is being taken in this line.

Lastly, the spokesman stated that the Burmese people will participate as much as possible in the exploitation of mineral resources as well as in the development of industries and various shipbuilding programs.

MOSLEMS HOLDING RALLY

4-Day Conference Slated at Islam Hall in Batavia

Domei

BATAVIA, August 29.—Moslems throughout the Island of Java will participate in a four-day All-Moslem Conference at the local Islam Hall, beginning September 4, prior to their observance of the annual 30-day religious fast, which is slated to start on September 11, it was learned today.

The Moslem Conference is being jointly sponsored by the Japanese Military Administration and the A.A.A. Movement Headquarters.

SOUND GROWTH OF BURMA IS FORESEEN BY GEN. IIDA

Domei

RANGOON, September 1.—Conviction that Burma will develop soundly and swiftly was expressed by Lieutenant-General Shojiro Iida, Supreme Commander of the Japanese Army Forces in the Burma Area in a press interview with Japanese correspondents aboard the train in which he returned here at 10 a.m. today from an extensive eight-day inspection tour of Burma.

Lieutenant-General Iida told newspapermen that he had noted with satisfaction that the people in Burma, from peasants to officials, were enthusiastically engaged in their respective vocations.

Native officials in Burma, Lieutenant-General Iida continued, apparently have dispensed completely with the extravagant ways which prevailed while under British domination, and have become conscious of the urgent necessity of constructing a new Burma in the true sense of the word.

"I noted that those officials are firmly resolved to tackle any problems which may crop up and overcome all obstacles in the path of realization of a new Burma," Lieutenant-General Iida declared.

The Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Forces in Burma pointed out that as agriculture is the most important industry in Burma, the Japanese authorities will continue to pay the fullest attention to the development of farmland in order to increase farm production. He added, however, that plans are being laid to promote manufacturing industries.

Commenting on the morale of the Burmese, Lieutenant-General Iida declared, "The people of Burma have stood up bravely and successfully through the trials and sacrifices of war."

Commenting on the problems facing the administrators of Burma, Lieutenant-General Iida declared, "The most important problem facing the administration here is the education question. There are only a few national schools in each province of Burma, most of them only of primary school standing.

The Japanese Administration here is intending to establish at least one national school for each town and village in order to raise the educational standing of the people.

"We are, however, planning to resume courses at universities and higher schools in Burma from next spring, and are pushing plans for the stabilization of the educational system."

Turning to the Indian question, Lieutenant-General Iida declared, "The Indian problem is worthy of the closest attention. In view of the fact that affairs in Burma, which is close to India, have an important bearing on India, the conduct of the Japanese people in Burma must be careful and discreet."

Winding up his statement, Lieutenant-General Iida declared, "As has been clarified in Premier General Tojo's statement, Anglo-American influences should be wiped out from Burma. We are determined to march toward the consummation of the War of Greater East Asia by destroying all obstacles that may stand in our way."

Kansai Notes

For the purpose of bringing about the complete independence of India, the Akhand Patth of Guru Granth Sahib or the continual reading of the Sacred Religious Book took place for the first time in the history of the Indian community in the Kansai on the premises of the Indian Social Society in Kobe from Wednesday, August 26, until Saturday.

During the four days of the reading, groups of Indian residents assembled in the hall of the Indian Social Society which was decorated with multi-colored streamers and paper lanterns to meditate and pray for the independence of their motherland. On the raised dais, the reader, dressed in characteristic Indian garb, chanted the Hindustani words of the Guru Granth Sahib in a monotone, surrounded by flowers, incense and decorations. In front of him sat the serious figure of a Buddha, while on both ends of the dais hung portraits of Mahatma Gandhi and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.

The chief characteristic of the sacred rite of the Akhand Patth is that the reading of the immense book is done without a single break. Starting at 11:30 a.m. on Wednesday, eight Indians took turns in reading the 1,430 pages of the Guru Granth Sahib, day and night non-stop.

The Guru Granth Sahib, which is to Indians what the Bible is to Christians or the Koran to Mohammedans, was written more than 400 years ago by Indian saints. That it took nearly 80 hours at a stretch to read the book from cover to cover, may be understood when one perceives, that the volume is about the size of half a desk top and thicker than an unabridged Webster dictionary.

The climax of the sacred rite came at 4 p.m. Saturday when, in the presence of nearly the entire Indian community, the last words of the Guru Granth Sahib were read. This was followed by the reading of some other Hindu sacred verses.

Former Keio Student in Manila Gives Aid To His Now Destitute American Teacher

How a chance meeting with one of his former pupils saved Thomas Irving Chapman, one-time instructor of English at Keio University, from destitution, is described in a dispatch from Manila to the Yomiuri-Hochi, according to Domei.

Recently, the aged American who had been allowed to live outside an enemy internment camp because of his old age, came to the detention camp office to apply for an extension of his permit.

The moment he sat at the table, Shun Yamaguchi, one of his former pupils and now a staff member of the Sumitomo interests in Manila, who is serving as an army interpreter exclaimed:

"Aren't you Mr. Chapman?"

Extremely happy over the chance meeting with his former student, Mr. Chapman could not hold back his tears.

Mr. Chapman came to Japan in 1904 following his graduation from Boston University and became an instructor of English at Keio University at the pressing invitation of Sutejiro Fukuzawa, son of the founder of that University. Mr. Yamaguchi was one of his students, while President Shinzo Koizumi of Keio University also studied under him.

Mr. Chapman contributed much to the development of tennis in Japan and is credited with having designed the present tennis court at Nagata-cho.

Upon investigating the present circumstances of his former teacher, Mr. Yamaguchi learned that Mr. Chapman had no source of income and barely lived on an allowance from his son, who is working as an employe of the detention camp. moreover, he was suffering from heart trouble.

Mr. Yamaguchi immediately decided to help this unfortunate teacher and when other graduates of Keio University in Manila, numbering 54 in all, heard the story, they too came to his rescue.

Thanks to their kindness, Mr. Chapman is now living contentedly at a health spot in Manila.

Filled with gratitude for the kindness shown by his former students, Mr. Chapman said:

"I am deeply moved by Mr. Yamaguchi's hospitality, even after a lapse of 40 years since I last met him. I feel as though I were a fisherman of a wrecked vessel who has discovered the beacon of a lighthouse.

"I was married in Yokohama and my oldest son was born there. I wish I could once more visit Japan, which is still dear to me, but there is very little hope of doing so because of present circumstances."

Mr. Yamaguchi described the meeting as follows:

"I was surprised when I saw that dear goatee of his. I never expected to meet him at a place like this. He apparently remembered me because I was a rowdy in my student days. I have only done what I could for him because he happened to be in straitened circumstances."

YOKOYAMA RECALLS ART CRITIC OKAKURA

Passed Away 30 Years Ago—Was Advocate of Indian Independence

Kakuzo Okakura, was one of the best art critics Japan has produced. Today is the anniversary of his death, which took place 30 years ago.

Reminiscing on the late Mr. Okakura's services, not in the line of art alone, but in connection with the cultural enlightenment of all Asiatics, Taikan Yokoyama, a first-rate artist who was favored with the special patronage of the late art critic, revealed his patron's foresight concerning the future of Asia in an interview with the Nichi Nichi on Tuesday. The interview, in substance, is as follows:

"The late Mr. Okakura's famous book, Ideals of the East, was published in London in 1901. As is evidenced in the author's words at the beginning 'Sisters and brothers," the whole work was intended for the enlightenment of his Asiatic friends. The author's original plan was to employ more appealing words, which, however, were left out on the advice of the British authorities.

"The contents of the book are largely the result of the author's trips during the previous years in China and India, the latter being realized in November, 1898, just two years before the publication of the book by John Murray in London.

"In India he associated with many native leaders of the Indian independence movement, which greatly offended the British authorities in that country. He cultivated an intimate friendship with Rabindranath Tagore, with whom, the late art critic discussed the ways and means to bring about the awakening of the Asiatic peoples. He arranged to buy land near the brithplace of Gautama, but failed to effect the legal procedure on the purchase because of the interference of the British authorities.

"Failing in various attempts to further the realization, the freedom of India and its neighboring rountries, the late Mr. Okakura returned from that country after a year's stay. On arriving home, he told Mr. Shunso Hishida and myself to visit India. The object of our visit was to paint Japanese-school pictures for the court of a certain Indian prince.

"We first called on the late poet Tagore and were his guests just before we commenced our work, which was never realized despite the efforts of all interested because the British authorities were averse to the idea of having our pictures decorate the prince's court. The result was that a British painter was employed in our place and we returned to Japan without fulfilling our mission given by our late patron.

"The time has now come for the realization of Mr. Okakura's hearfelt wish as regards India, and I feel extremely gratified to see that the late Mr. Okakura's spirit is being consoled."

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BRITISH PRISONERS ARE MOVIE EXTRAS

Enjoy Role in 'Last Day of Britain' Vehicle Completed In Hongkong

Filming of the Japan Motion Picture Company's new production, "The Last Day of Britain," depicting the fall of the former British Crown Colony of Hongkong, has been completed under the direction of Shigeo Tanaka, the Miyako reports.

Practically the whole of the island of Hongkong was used in providing various locations for the filming of the new picture, which has as its stars Kiyo Kuroda and Jun Usami.

Re-enacted in the picture are various scenes of the historic struggle for Hongkong, which was terminated on Christmas Day, 1941.

Among the scenes are the Anglo-Chinese border, the Stanley Fortress, the straits separating Hongkong and Kowloon and Victoria Point.

Director Tanaka, who supervised the locations, made full use of the valuable experiences he had undergone in Central China as a member of a balloon corps.

Extras who were used in the filming included Japanese soldiers stationed in Hongkong. Even wounded soldiers just recovering from their injuries happily participated in the filming. They were encouraged to join in the enterprise by their commander, who pointed out that no better way could be found to report to the people at home their activities at the front.

Allied Prisoners as Extras

British and Australian troops in war prisoners' camps also took part in the filming, many of them openly declaring it was "great fun." Some went so far as to heavily bandage themselves to take the part of the wounded and crippled. Realistic was the scene where they throw down their arms to surrender to the Japanese.

Filming of the landing operations was carried out with such meticulous care that soldiers taking part in the picture wearily declared that the actual operations were a great deal easier.

Actual live cartridges were fired during the filming and Mr. Usami who took the part of a war correspondent expressed surprise to find bullets whizzing past him when he expected only blank cartridges to be used.

SOUTHERN REGIONS TO SEE MALAY CAMPAIGN MOVIE

Epic War Picture to Have Titles in French, English, Thai, Chinese Languages

The Southern Motion Picture Association has decided to produce the current motion picture attraction, "Epics of Malay Campaign" which is now being shown at major theaters here, in French, English, Thai and Chinese languages to be sent to the South soon, the Miyako reports.

Simultaneously, another picture, "Heroes of Air" which reveals the actions of the parachute troops will also be produced in the respective languages to be sent to the Southern Regions.

Meanwhile, the Association has completed negotiations with military and other authorities concerned to export two Chinese films to French Indo-China every month.

235 CHINESE STUDENTS TO MATRICULATE HERE

All to Enter Japanese Universities—80 Win Scholarship Funds

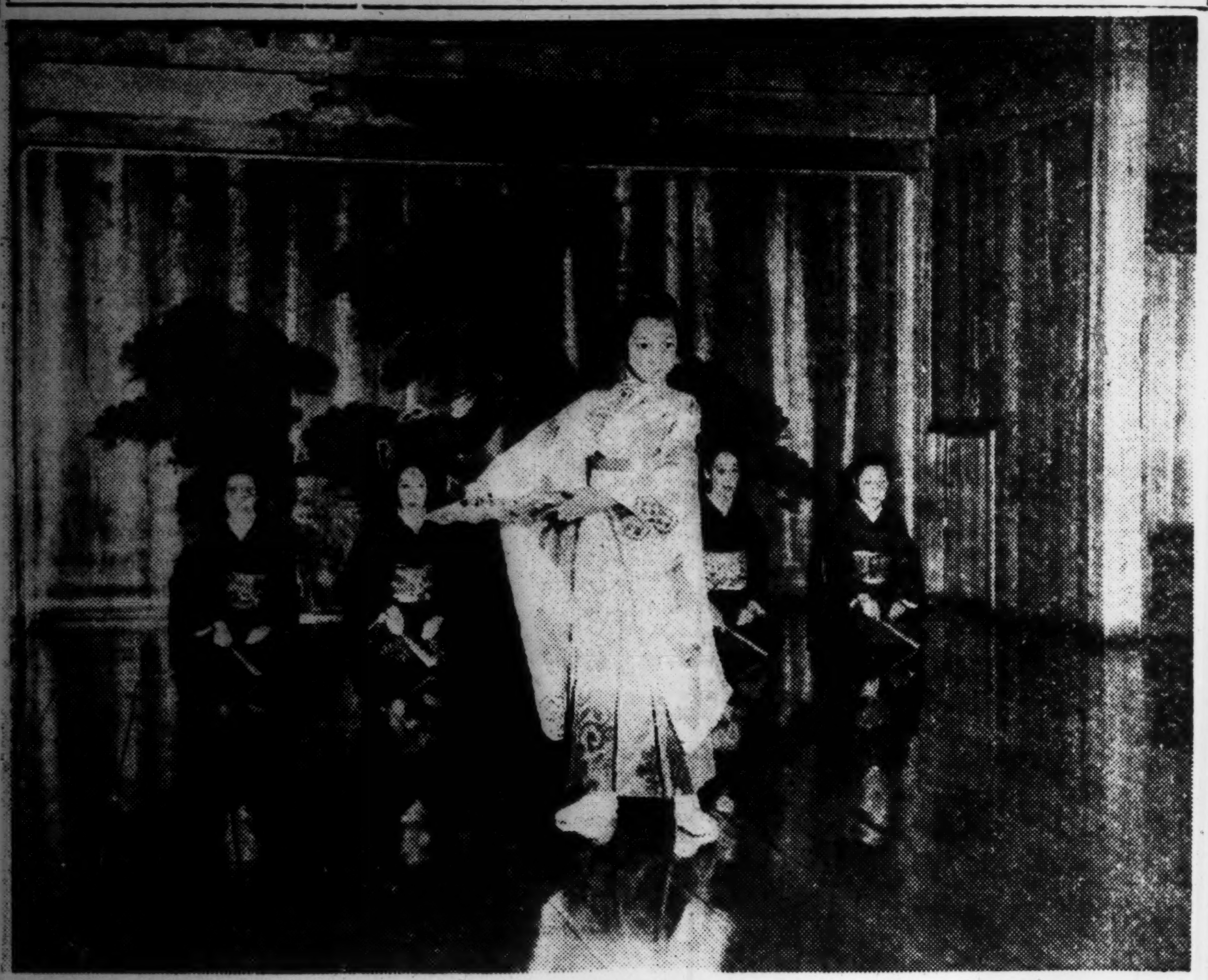
PEKING—Responding to the decision of the educational authorities in Japan, the educational authorities in North China have selected a total of 235 Chinese students to be sent to Japan for the current year.

Out of this total, the North China Liaison Office of the China Affairs Board has selected 55 and the educational authorities in the four provinces and three special municipalities in North China have chosen 80 for receiving university education in Japan at the expenses of the Chinese Government, while 100 other Chinese students are allowed to pursue advance study in Japanese universities at their own expenses.

Arrangements have been made by the Government authorities to enable these students to leave for Japan in the early part of next September.

It is revealed that of the students thus picked, 70 per cent have applied to study agriculture, natural sciences, technology and medical science, while the remaining 30 per cent desire to study Japanese literature, jurisprudence, fine arts, music and normal courses in the Japanese universities and normal colleges.

Young Disciple of the Noh Dance



Shimai, or informal Noh Dance, is popular among the younger feminine generation of Japan, for it provides full opportunities for the complete mastery of grace in movement and inimitable gestures peculiar to the classical dance.

Theatrical Notes

By Tsunejiro Amakata

Altogether 16 new theatrical troupes have been organized in the capital to enliven the local stage activities during the first part of this year, including those in July and August. The leading groups include the Shin Engiza headed by Kazuo Hasegawa and Isuzu Yamada; the Sangoza by Hisatoshi Kikuoka and Hidesaburo Hamada; the Shinsei Kazoku by Fukuko Sayo and Mitsugu Fujii; the Kurakuza by Sadao Maruyama and Musei Tokugawa, and the Kamoshikaza by Koji Shima and Kyoji Sugi.

Under the support of the Ministry of Overseas, the Sangoza dramatic troupe will present an eight-day performance at the Kokumin Shin Gekijo as its second Tokyo performance, starting September 6. A new drama called "Davao Kaikonki" (The Tale of Cultivation of Davao) by Tatsuji Yokokura will feature the program. The Sangoza is planning to spend October, November and December in an extended circuit performance in rural districts.

The Miyakoza modern school dramatic group, which was organized recently, will make its premiere performance at the end of October in the capital when a melodrama entitled "Ishikawa Takuboku" (The Famed Writer and Poet of the Meiji Era) by Toshio Kitazato will be staged.

"Aki no Odori" (The Autumn Dance) is the title of a newly produced elaborate stage show by the Nichigeki dancing troupe, which will open the new bill at the Nippon Gekijo, Marunouchi, starting today. The show consists of 20 scenes, all which will depict the colorful events in the autumn behind the guns.

The Gekidan Shimpa, formerly known as the Shimpa theatrical troupe, which concluded the successful performance in the capital last month, will not play on the local stage until November. It is planned for the troupe to make a circuit performance in Kyushu and Chugoku provinces during October.

Another modern school dramatic group known as the Shinsei Shimpa left Tokyo at the end of last month for Kyushu, where it will play at several leading cities such as Beppu, Oita, Nobeoka, Kagoshima, Kumamoto, Hakata, Nagasaki, and Kokura. The group will be headed by Shotaro Hanayagi, Kan Ishii, Ichijiro Oya and Eijiro Yanagi. They are scheduled to return to Tokyo at the end of this month to make preparations for the October performance, which will be given at the Meijiza.

After an absence of four months from the capital, the Zenshinza theatrical troupe will play at the Shimbashi Embujo next month. The troupe is now playing at the Kadoza in Osaka, from which it will return here toward the end of this month.

The popular modern school dramatic group known as the Bungakuza plans to play at the Kokumin Shin Gekijo, Tsukiji, during the early part of next month. "Uzura" (A Quail), a drama by Yutaka Mafune, which has never been staged, is slated to be presented.

To collect theatrical materials in the Southern Regions for the purpose of making close acquaintance with habits and customs of the South, Hideo Uzu, famous stage producer of the Takarazuka Girls' Opera Company, departed for French Indo-China last month.

MUSIC AND APPRECIATION

BY
ONAMUN-MAS

"What does the public want from the works of art?" This was the question one great writer asked himself. "They call to us: Comfort me, Amuse me, Sadden me, Touch me, Make me dream, Make me laugh, Make me shudder, Make me weep, Make me think. And only a few chosen spirits say to the artist: Give me something fine in any form which may suit you best, according to your own temperament." The last should be the attitude of every true music-lover, whether listener or critic.

There are three main factors which constitute music as an art. They are Composition, Performance and Audience (appreciation). One presupposes the other. Take away any one of these and music on this earth vanishes into thin air! Sometimes all these three are combined in one, as in the case of a composer, or two in one as in the case of an executant-musician, when he or she plays alone. Music in manuscript form (or in printed form) is half music, because it only exists in a dormant form in the abstract. It only becomes "alive," when it is turned into sound through the media of an executant-musician and a musical instrument. Hence, this peculiarity of music; a composition played or sung by various performers (even on the same instrument) or singers sound as divers as the look of their faces and the intonation of their voices. But after all that is not so strange, because not only are their techniques different, but their outlook in life and their ideals are so widely apart from one another. These things which manifest themselves even in their ordinary mien and gait, proclaim themselves still more in such a highly sensitive medium as music, whether it be composition or performance. "Aloha Oe" by Liliuokalani is a little gem and has all the attributes of a masterpiece. A little "trifle" sounds superb under the bow of a master performer like Casals or Kreisler. On the other hand, a superb masterpiece sounds terrible under the fingers of a charlatan. Verily, music is not for the dishonest or the insincere. While listening to the music of the great masters made almost tangible through the interpretation of great executants of the past and the present, we feel so grateful simply and cannot help being enlightened as a memento to that gratitude.

Music seems a very flexible art. It could be a personal art, seeking an outlet for an inexplicable sorrow or joy, as well as a social art, ranging in quality from a symphonic concert or an opera to the frivolity of a cabaret music. Broadly speaking, there are three kinds of music. One music appeals to the intellect, another to the emotions and the third to both. Beyond that, it is only a question of degrees. A Fugue by Bach appeals both to the intellect and to the emotions. To listen to the music of Bach is like gazing at a mass of carefully wrought, imaginative piles of stones, the sublime windows and arches, and the pillars of a Gothic Cathedral. But this same Bach could be very playful too, almost to the point of frivolity, as in some parts of his famous Branderburg-Concerto or in some of his Bourrees, but he is always a human and lofty Bach whatever guise he takes.

The above analogy describes only a fraction of the music of Bach and no matter, however, complex and lengthy an explanation we may put forward, it will not succeed in being anything more than a parallelism. There is no such thing as "understanding" music. We might, through an elaborate process and long patience, "understand" or "comprehend" the structures of music, such as musical forms, subdivisions of a composition, harmony, modulation, counter-point, fugue, and so on. All these things are certainly very helpful in "understanding" music, but at the crucial moment, that is to say, when it comes to the "appreciation" of music, these technicalities fail to guide us any further, for the simple reason that all these things are merely a means to the end—music.

LOCAL STUDIOS FILM MORE CHINA STORIES

'Opium War,' 'Wang Ching-Wei' And 'Genghis Khan' Ready For Shooting

The recent trend in Japanese movies finds the background being shifted from domestic subjects to the Continent of China in pace with the development of the Co-Prosperity Sphere, the Miyako reports.

Whereas movies with a continental background were heretofore usually confined to purely romantic and melodramatic themes, the present tendencies reveal a more wholesome presentation of subjects dealing with the continent.

Typical examples of the pictures now being filmed are the Tokyo Takarazuka's "Opium War" and "Wang Ching-wei," and the Dai Nippon Eiga Seisaku Kabushiki Kaisha's "Genghis Khan."

The first, as the title indicates, deals with the events leading up to the war, while the second Toho production depicts the life of Wang Ching-wei from his escape from Chungking up to the present time.

Although not in production yet, the film will be shot in authentic background and made in Hanoi, Hongkong, Shanghai and Nanking. It is understood Wang Ching-wei's part will be taken by a leading Chinese actor.

Dai Nippon Eiga's production of "Genghis Khan" will see Denmei Suzuki, former movie idol, in the title role and will deal with the life of the great Mongolian general as a young man.

THAI OIL TANKER ARRIVES

BANGKOK, August 31.—A Thai tanker loaded with drums of gasoline arrived at a certain port in Thailand yesterday for the first time since the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War.

The gasoline, sent by the goodwill of the Japanese authorities, will be followed by another such shipment, according to well-informed quarters here.

POPULATION CONFAB IS SLATED TO MEET

Comprehensive Study Prepared —2-Day Session Set For November 3, 4

The sixth national conference to consider population problems is slated to be held on November 3 and 4 at the Hitotsubashi Lecture Hall and at the Josui Hall, both in Kanda-ku, under the sponsorship of the Scientific Research Society of Population Problems of the Welfare Ministry, reports Domei.

Approximately 700 authorities on this question will be divided into five sections to consider various phases of the population problem during the two-day session.

Much interest is aroused among the general public in anticipation of the significant results of the researches to be conducted by the second section on the population and the life of the people in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

The five sections and the subjects to be considered are:

First Section: General population and racial problems.

Second Section: Population and peoples in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

Third Section: State Planning.

Fourth Section: Measures to increase population, and also to improve the people spiritually and physically.

Fifth Section: National life.

MORE EXCHANGE PLANNED

Domei

LOURENCO MARQUES, August 28.—Arrangements will be made to repatriate about 4,000 British nationals still remaining in East Asia as soon as possible, Sir Robert Craigie, British Ambassador to Japan, told local press representatives aboard the Japanese exchange ship Tatuta Maru today.

Sir Robert added that he could not reveal anything else.

All repatriates, including Lady Craigie, were in high spirits on their arrival here.

'Malay Campaign,' Brilliant War Picture, Expected to Create Box Office Record

As the epoch movie, "Malay Campaign," opened simultaneously throughout the nation last Thursday, box office receipts of the theaters showing the film soared to unanticipated heights during the past four days, bidding fair to create a new record, according to Domei.

Made by the Nippon Newsreal Company with the backing of the Board of Information and the War Ministry, the film runs eight reels and depicts the advance of the Japanese Forces down the Malay Peninsula.

In view of the importance of the historical film, record of the brilliant Malay Campaign, not only is the movie world carrying out aggressive steps to have a record number of people see the film but the picture is being actively supported and recommended by official circles. This is the first time in Japanese movie history that a film is being actively boosted by both official and movie circles.

Classified Ads.

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According to the emergency postal regulations now in force, advertisements or replies to the same should be TYPEWRITTEN and accompanied by the nationality, name and address of the sender in Japanese.

Situation Wanted

AMAH or cook-amah. Understands English a little. Japanese woman. Please apply Yasushi, care Furukoshi Noen, Kyu-Karuizawa-machi, Nagano-ken.

EURASIAN, many years experience as accountant and fully versed in all phases of office routine seeks position either as accountant or in any other capacity. Please address Box 293, Japan Times, Tokyo.

MAN cook, long-experienced, with good references, seeks position. Speaks English. Apply to Yamazaki, 123, 3-chome, Ishikawa-cho Naka-ku, Yokohama.

For Rent, Tokyo

BIG furnished room in foreign house, downstairs, ¥45. Breakfast optional. Box 295, Japan Times, Tokyo.

Real Estate, Wanted

REAL estate bought, sold or administered Apply to Kurasawa Real Estate Agency 126 Furuichi-cho, Kamata-ku, Tokyo Tel. Kamata 3517.

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3 Ginza Nishi 6-chome,
(next to Alaska, Kodak Bldg.)
Kyobashi, Tokyo.
Tel. 57-1538

TEL
ITO 358-9
KAWANA Hotel

PEARLS
JEWELS AND SILVER-WARE
SUZUYO SHOTEN
Ginza Nishi 5-Chome
(IMPERIAL HOTEL ROAD)
TEL. GINZA 57-0624

For Sale

TYPEWRITER. Portable, Swiss make, almost new, only slightly used, for immediate sale. Write Box 297, Japan Times, Tokyo.

Wanted to Buy

FOREIGN furniture, clothes, sewing machines, pianos, gramophones, carpets and refrigerators at very attractive prices. M. Sensui Shoten, 126, 3-chome, Motomachi, Yokohama. Tel. 2-2356.

FURNITURE, radio-gramophone, sewing machines, pianos, cameras, refrigerators, typewriters, clothing, shoes, carpets. Best prices quoted because of special method of buying. Comparison with others invited. Write immediately and we will call. References from clients. Susumu Kusumoto, No. 1, Nagayado, Shibuya-ku, near Ebisu Station.

GOLF sets, binoculars, pianos, accordions, typewriters, electric refrigerators, washing machines, radios, furniture, safes, carpets, sewing machines. Matsumoto Shoten, 9 Agebo-cho, Ushigome-ku. Tel. Ushigome 34-3564.

GRAMOPHONES, records, electric gramophones, radio-gramophones, pianos, organs, accordions, refrigerators, typewriters, cameras, vacuum cleaners, sewing machines, electric razors, foreign furniture, new or used, wanted. Attractive prices paid. Please write or phone to Rhythm-sha, 16 Jimbo-cho Itchome, Kanda, Tokyo. Tel. Kanda 25-4459.

PIANOS used, grand or upright, at attractive prices. No objection to slight damages. Please write to Box 564, Japan Times, Yokohama.

USED furniture bought at high prices. C. Matsushita, furniture merchant, No. 172 Motomachi 4-chome, Naka-ku, Yokohama. Tel. Honkyoku 2-4448.

Instruction

ENGLISH lessons, mostly conversational, wanted privately from foreigner living in Tokyo. Write Box 294, Japan Times, Tokyo.

Instruction Wanted

YOUNG German physician wants Chinese conversational lessons (Peking dialect) from Chinese. Not beginner. Apply Box 296, Japan Times, Tokyo.

For Hire

BUICK sedan, 1924 model, in perfect condition, with chauffeur who understands English well. Moderate rent. Apply Box 292, Japan Times, Tokyo.

Business Opportunity

EXPORT Jisseki (export record): If you want to sell or buy export Jisseki, please ask us as we have sellers or buyers and act as go-between. Write for confidential interview to Kurasawa Co., 126 Furuichi-cho, Kamata-ku, Tokyo. Tel. Kamata 3517.

Professional Notices

DENTAL

HIDEYOSHI Dental Office. Dr. I. Hideyoshi, D.D.S., Dr. T. Takashima, D.D.S. Crown, bridge and porcelain work, and general dental operations. Hours: 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Hideyoshi Bldg., 5, 5-chome, Ginza Nishi, on the street leading to the Ginza from the Imperial Hotel side entrance. Tel. Ginza (57) 1210, 3652, 2663.

K. IIZUKA, D.D.S. (Penn., U.S.A.). Specialist in crown, bridge and porcelain work. Office hours: 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Room 651 (6th floor), Marunouchi Bldg., Tokyo. Tel. Marunouchi 23-0648.

MASSAGE

MASSEUR and masseuse. Will call by appointment. Legation and embassy staff and prominent foreigners are listed among our patrons. Rate ¥3. Makimura Chiryosho, 23 Sakuragawa-cho, Shiba-ku. Tel. Shiba 43-3787.

MEDICAL

HIBIYA-HOSPITAL. Surgery, skin and blood diseases. Director Dr. S. Fukase, M.D. English and German spoken. Hours: 9-11 a.m., 2-6 p.m. 3 minutes from Imperial Hotel and Shimbashi Station. Tel. 57-2890.

PROF. Dr. Med. H. Grauert. Hours 11-1 or by appointment. German, Japanese, English, French, Spanish spoken. Medical Office, No. 35 Yamashita-cho, Yokohama (opposite Center Hotel). Tel. 2-2060.

NANKOIN Sanatorium. Owned and supervised by Dr. K. Takata, Chigasaki, near Yokohama Railway Station. Located in a healthy situation, facing Sagami Bay, amidst beautiful scenery. Tel. Chigasaki No. 2.

PROF. Dr. S. Miyashita. Eye Specialist. English and German spoken. Hours: 2:30-5 p.m. Weekdays only. Daiichi-Sogo Building, Kyobashi tram crossing. Tel. Kyobashi 56-4464.

PROF. Dr. K. Nakajima, skin and blood disease specialist. English, French and German spoken. Hours: 9-12 a.m., 2-6 p.m. Closed on Sundays and holidays during August. 1 Ginza-nishi 5-chome, 2nd floor of Taya Store on street car line from Sukiyabashi, a few blocks from Imperial Hotel side entrance. Tel. 57-0315.

General

BEAUTY PARLOR

PERMANENT waves by experienced Beauty specialists. Imported solution for permanent wave is still used. Reconditioning treatments. Revlin nail polish for manicure also used. Misses Yamanaka, Arden Beauty Salon, Sukiya Bldg., 2nd floor, opposite Mazda Bldg., Ginza Nishi 5-chome. For appointment.

FURNITURE

NEW and used furniture sold, bought or rented at reasonable prices. If you wish to dispose of your household effects, please telephone Shiba 43-3106. Daimaru Furniture Store, No. 1 of 9 Banchi, 3-chome Tamura-cho, Shiba-ku.

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SAVE and PROTECT YOUR EYES
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1. ASAHI HOMEGRAPH, No. 99
2. FRIENDS, 2 reels, a children's picture depicting collaboration of Japanese and Chosenese
3. WAR REPORT OF COMMUNICATION SQUADS
4. DANGERS WELCOME! A Japanese cartoon
5. NIPPON NEWS, No. 117—Annihilation of enemy forces in Celebes Island by Japanese marines—National Summer Meeting of Physical Exercise at the Meiji Shrine Outer Garden
Admission: 24 sen (inclusive of tax after December) for Adults, 10 sen for Children

Best EUROPEAN PICTURES
3rd—9th Sept.
Martha Eggerth in
IHR GROESSTER ERFOLG
10th—16th Sept.
Jan Kiepura in
DAS LIED EINER NACHT
17th—23rd Sept.
Julien Duvivier's Famous Picture
UN CARNET DE BAL
NICHIGEKI SHO-GEKIJO
(Nichigeki Little Theatre)
On the Fifth Floor of Nippon-Gekijo, Yurakucho
COOL—AIR CONDITIONED TEL. (23) 1867
ALSO SHOWING AT THE
SPORTS CINEMA (Korakuen Stadium Suidobashi)
3rd—6th
Die Ganze Welt dreht sich um Liebe
7th—9th
Season in Cairo

TAKARAZUKA
BALLET & OPERETTA
SNOW Troupe's Sept. Performance
Now Playing
Dance
(1) BEAUTY AND STRENGTH
produced by S. Takagi
(2) HANAWAKA ADAUCHI
(The Vengeance of Hanawaka)
produced by S. Zeniya
(3) PINOCCHIO
Adapted from the Collodi's Story
produced by H. Uzu
Curtain Rises at 5:30 p.m. daily, twice at 12:30 and 5.30 p.m. on Sat., Sun. and Holiday
Admission:
¥1.00, ¥1.40, ¥2.10, ¥3.30
(tax included)

TOKYO TAKARAZUKA THEATRE
Next to Imperial Hotel Tel. 57-5961

BUSINESS MEN HAIL EAST ASIA MINISTRY

Japan Chamber of Commerce And Industry Recommended Step in April

TO EXPEDITE TRANSIT

Circulation of Money, Development of Natural Resources Will Be Stimulated

The creation of the Greater East Asia Affairs Ministry, which was decided on and announced by the Government late Tuesday evening, is wholeheartedly welcomed in financial circles, reports the Chugai Shogyo judging from a symposium of views expressed by businessmen of all walks.

It will be recalled, goes on the paper, that the Japan Chamber of Commerce and Industry submitted to the competent authorities a memorial under date of April 24 this year recommending the creation of a Greater East Asia Affairs Ministry. It is only natural, therefore, that the materialization of their cherished desire should have met their warm approval.

The paper observes that the new Ministry will formalize a rational policy for the unification of administrative, economic and cultural plans for enforcement in the extensive areas of Greater East Asia. From the economic point of view, the interchange of commodities within the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere will be greatly facilitated by the simplification and uniformity promised in the administrative machinery over trade and transportation by the existence of a single Ministry whose jurisdiction covers them all. Besides the interchange of commodities, the circulation of money and capital funds in Manchoukuo, China and the southern regions will similarly be smoothed.

Advantages Many

Thus it is felt certain, states the paper, that Japan will be able to create an unshakable foundation for the redoubled activities of Japanese industry and positive development of natural resources in Manchoukuo, China and the southern regions.

Alluding to the authorities' program originally mapped out by a competent inquiry commission and subsequently published by the Government for the construction of a new Greater East Asia in connection with the contemplated creation of the new Ministry, the paper observes that it behoves the parties concerned of our financial circles to prove their wholehearted cooperation with the Government for the realization of the plans covered by the authorities' program at the earliest possible date. It was hoped that on the part of the Government, too, it would undertake to achieve as splendid a series of results in the field of administration as our armed forces have gained in war.

FULL COOPERATION URGED

Japanese Authorities in Shanghai Issue Statement on Price Policy

Wholehearted cooperation with the authorities by the people of Central China in the execution of the new price policy which will be effective from tomorrow in Central China, excepting the Hankow area, was urged today by Japanese army and navy authorities in a joint verbal statement, reports Domei, from Shanghai. They declared:

"Japanese military authorities here have decided to promote the welfare of the people and to perfect the preservation of peace in Central China by checking the rising trend of prices and maintaining prices at a rational level through the smooth operation of various price control measures.

"The people in Central China, regardless of their nationality, are urged to cooperate with the authorities in the execution of price measures, thereby protecting their livelihood and contributing to the holy war being fought for the emancipation of Greater Fast Asia".

BANK OPENS IN SHONAN

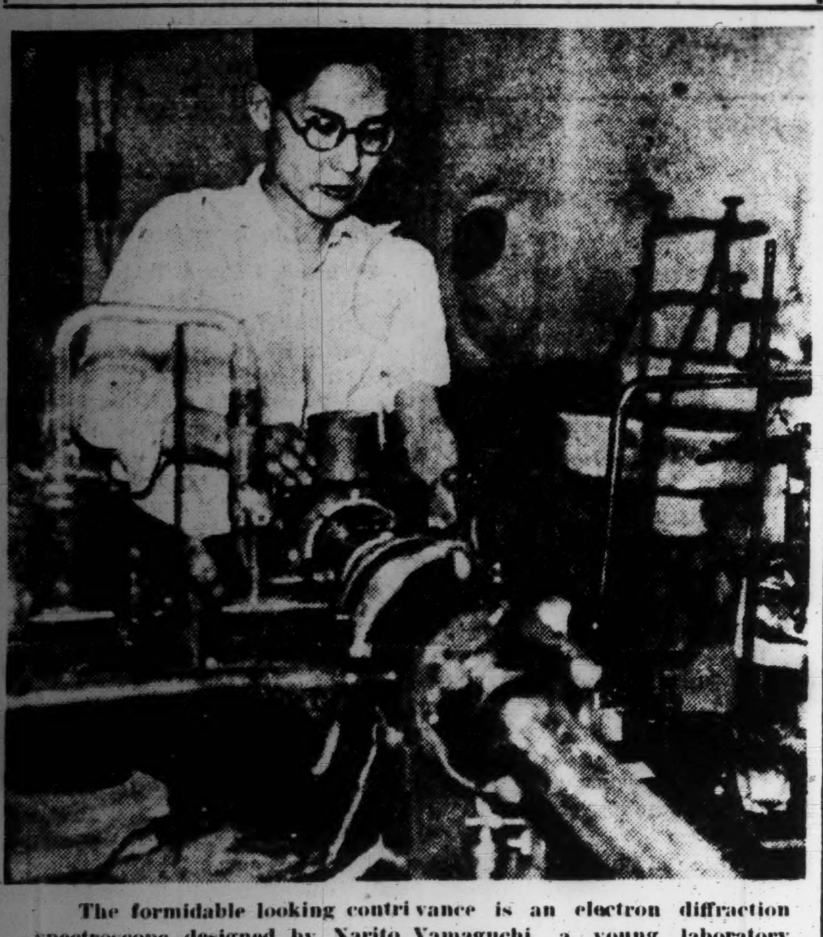
Starts Business of Advancing Small Sums to Japanese and Natives

Marking a step forward in the reconstruction of Shonan City, the People's Bank of Shonan, capitalized at ¥500,000, was opened for business Tuesday.

The new bank will advance loans of ¥50 to ¥300 with an interest rate of 5 per cent per annum and will be redeemable in two years to both Japanese residents and native inhabitants.

Simultaneously with the opening of the new bank, the authorities concerned commenced the business of confirming the outstanding amount of postal savings. These steps are preliminary to start refunding pre-war postal savings.

Probes Acid Resistance



The formidable looking contrivance is an electron diffraction spectroscope designed by Narito Yamaguchi, a young laboratory assistant at the Institute for Physical and Chemical Research, which is used in examining the surface structure of an acid-resisting metal and determining the spatial distribution of atoms. By its means, Mr. Yamaguchi claims, he has been able not only to put his finger on the nature of acid resistance in alloys but to get on the track of new acid-resisting alloys.

Young Laboratory Assistant Discovers Key To Acid Resistance in Valuable Alloys

The riddle of acid resistance in metals has been solved by Narito Yamaguchi, a young laboratory assistant to Dr. Iitaka at the Institute for Physical and Chemical Research, according to a recent issue of the Nippon Kogaku Gijyutsu (Japan Engineering Technique).

"Both the study and manufacture of acid-resisting metals have hitherto been based merely on common sense and a bit of 'intuition'," Mr. Yamaguchi said in a press interview. "The phenomenon of acid resistance has been studied only macroscopically and not by direct, microscopic means. For my part, I used an electron diffraction spectroscope, designed by myself, to examine the surface structure of acid-resisting metals and to determine the special distribution of atoms. In short, I made use of the fundamental researches in X-rays, Raman effect, infra-red ray absorption spectrum, bipolarization and other molecular structural phenomena to delve into the ultimate structure of metals.

"As a result of these inquiries, I have been able to put my finger on the nature of acid resistance. For instance, the surface matter of the high-speed steel alloy, when it becomes resistent to acids, is molybdenum dioxide and nothing else, while the molybdenum in this compound still has two valency electrons and is still a metal.

"A crystal of the molybdenum dioxide forming on the surface of the alloy is a development of the 1.1.0 surface and distance between molybdenum and ions approximates to the lattice constant of the metal. As a result, the molybdenum dioxide ions and the base metal are alloyed so that they would not be separated. Here lies, I think, the key to the riddle of acid resistance.

"Thus my idea of acid resistance is that (1) the base metal ions in the oxidized surface matter should retain valency electrons and (2) the atomic distances of the base metal and oxidized surface matter should coincide. In accordance with this theory I am now studying the acid resistance properties of molybdenum, tungsten, vanadium and other rare metals in iron and nickel alloys. I have been guided in my work by Dr. Iitaka."

MINISTRY ENFORCES AMORTIZATION LAW

Will Effect Corporations Capitalized at ¥5,000,000 or More From October 1

With the object of rationalizing the accounting system of corporations and of strengthening their financial foundations, the Finance Ministry promulgated on September 1, the regulations recently worked out for the compulsory amortization of corporations' fixed assets according to Article 31 of the Corporations' Accounting Control Ordinance, says the Miyako. The regulations are to be effective on and after October 1.

The paper observes that through amortization by corporations, a long step will have been taken toward the stabilization of our industrial structure.

The paper outlines the details of the aforesaid ordinance as follows:

"In the hope of simplifying the processes, the ordinance shall be enforced for the time being upon corporations capitalized at ¥5,000,000 or more each except those nominated by the Premier. It is possible, however, that corporations capitalized at a lesser amount may be ordered to effect amortization as occasions demand.

Percentages of amortization shall be based on the Fixed Value System according to the recently mapped out tariff of durability years or the Fixed Rate System (except mines which shall be allowed to proceed with the Fixed Rate System), it being understood that the scope of amortization is temporarily fixed at 70 per cent (but 50 per cent for provincial railway enterprises and electricity transmission enterprises).

The enforcement of amortization according to the ordinance signifies the duty, imposed on the corporations effected, of making the total amount of amortization of their fixed assets reach 70 per cent of the minimum standard of amortization, although generous consideration shall be given to those corporations which are unable to realize that percentage of amortization.

Shall Demand Lowering

In cases where corporations are making high dividends of profits regardless of deficits in the amounts of their amortization, the authorities concerned shall demand the lowering of their dividends of profits and shall take proper steps for the management and guidance of their business, taking care, however, not to demand a heavy reduction of their dividends of profit so as not to disturb financial circles.

Corporations failing to realize the required amount of amortization, shall be denied the freedom of profit-dividing as stipulated in Item 2 of Article 3 of the Corporations' Accounting Control Ordinance.

Proper consideration shall be given to the operation of those corporations which are holding idle equipment.

The amortization of fixed assets shall be continuously enforced till the completion of amortization.

It is also stipulated in the ordinance that the tariff of durability years shall not apply to any parties getting in possession of second-hand floating vessels and other descriptions of second-hand articles, it being understood, however, that these parties shall be in duty bound to effect the amortization of their fixed assets according to the Fixed Value System.

The paper adds that parties engaged in financing trade (including dealers in securities) and general sellers of commodities shall be exempted from the ordinance.

Closing Quotations Of Key Local Bonds, Stocks, Commodities

Closing prices of key local stocks, commodities and bonds yesterday on the Tokyo, Yokohama and Osaka exchanges follow, in yen:

		Comp. with prev. day
Tokyo Exchange, new, short-term	132.1	– 2.40
N.Y.K., new short-term.	92.6	– 1.60
Kanebo Spinning, new, short-term	100.4	– 1.60
Government bond, Kogo 5s	107.75	+ .05

REICH NOW TURNING TO ECONOMIC WORK

Issue of War in Europe More Dependent Now on Construction Than on Fighting

The war in Europe is now reaching a stage where Germany is required to exercise greater efforts for the economic construction in the occupied areas rather than for a victory in the armed clash, the war having assumed the nature of a protracted struggle due to the rapid expansion of the economic strength of Germany in keeping with the brilliant successes she has achieved since the outbreak of the war with Poland three years ago, says Domei's correspondent at Berlin.

At first, the strategic policy of the Nazi Army Commanders was to bring the war to an end with the least possible delay. After the outbreak of hostilities with the Soviet Union and after America's entry into the war, the German military authorities commenced preparatons for a protracted war. Germany exercised every possible effort to strengthen its economic position side by side with its overwhelming efforts to defeat the enemy militarily.

According to prominent strategists, the armed clash between Germany and the Allied Powers has already passed its severest stage. In the number of men and the quantity of arms mobilized, Germany was required to exhibit its national strength at its best about the beginning of this year. With the expected fall of Stalingrad as the turning point, the scale of fighting will be gradually reduced. Judging from various factors the fighting zone will be gradually extended to the Near East, Africa, etc.

Soviets Weaken

A noticeable reduction in the fighting strength of the Soviet Union, however, is already clear, while the inability of Britain and the United States to form a second front in Europe is told most eloquently in their miserable failure at Dieppe recently.

If Britain and the United States are really contemplating an offensive on a large scale, Germany is in a position to frustrate their attempts by using half the military strength she is employing on the Eastern front at present. Therefore, the need for Germany to engage the enemy on a large scale as at present on the Eastern front, no longer exists.

On the contrary, Germany will be required to strengthen her efforts for the economic construction of Europe. The key to the issue of the present great war is gradually moving from the stage of armed clash to that of construction. The most important work for Germany to carry out in the 4th year of the war lies in the gaining of a victory over her enemy nations in the war of economic construction.

Goebbels Explains

In this connection, Dr. Goebbels, German Minister of Propaganda, says in the latest issue of the Das Reich as follows:

"The present great war started as a result of the dispute between Germany and Poland over the question of Danzig. The real cause however, goes much deeper. Germany was obliged to secure a fair redistribution of land. The distribution of land in the world is not done by the will of Providence, but it is effected by the will of leading nations to meet the existing international situation. It may be altered, therefore, anytime to meet the requirement of the times. The distribution of land is a question to be decided by power, and not by moral principles. It is unavoidable that all peoples should undergo great hardships for the happiness and prosperity of the succeeding generation."

As a result of its success in the European war, Germany has established control over the length and breadth of Europe, and has practically captured the Ukraine and the Caucasus. She is no longer in need of territorial expansion from a practical point of view at least.

Must Start Reconstruction

After the Soviet Union is neutralized from a strategic point of view, and when the British troops are driven out of Africa and the Near East, Germany will be required to devote its efforts for the economic construction of Europe, while doing its best to increase its military strength so that the Anglo-American nations may not deliver an effective counter-attack on Germany for a long time to come. Then, the present war will naturally end in a final victory for the Axis nations.

The principal factors to decide the issue of the economic war are oil, iron, coal, foodstuffs, supply of labor, and the fighting morale of the nations concerned. In this connection, Germany occupies an infinitely better position than her enemy nations.

In connection with the supply of oil, Germany at present is still dependent, though in a small measure, on her oil in stock. The utilization of oil from the oil fields of the Caucasus amounting to 20,000,000 tons a year will more than amply adjust her position relative to the self-supply of oil.

As regards the supply of steel, Germany is perfectly independent with an annual production of 10,000,000 tons. Her position is also unshakable in the supply of coal.

Germany Strengthened

The speedy reconstruction of the Ukraine is fast strengthening the position of Germany concerning the supply of provisions. In this connection, Germany faces no difficulty.

Apropos of fighting morale, Germany's position in the present war is entirely different from that in 1918. With no anxiety as to the issue of military operations, nor any reason to anticipate serious difficulty concerning the supply of provisions and clothing, the fighting morale of the German people is very high.

Britain and the United States are planning a counter-offensive to be started a couple of years ahead upon completion of their preparations, or when they have produced an enormous quantity of arms and ammunition. The final failure of the Soviet Union in her armed clash with Germany and the complete withdrawal of the British forces from the Near East and Africa, will deprive them of any chance of putting into use the arms and ammunition they are turning out now.

Germany is well aware of the Allies' attempts in this respect and is exercising great efforts to get through the internal construction of the European Continet, involving the establishment of a new order throughout the regions concerned, before the Allied nations finish their preparations for a counter-attack.

MILESTONES IN MALAYA

System of Exploitation for Enrichment of British Steadily Being Superseded by Facilities for Economic Welfare of All East Asia

In less than half a year since the fall of Singapore, the Malay Peninsula has entered into the second stage of its reconstruction work. The principal object in view for the reconstruction of Malaya is the reorganization of its former political and economic systems, which were intended solely for merciless British exploitation, into ones characteristic of Japan's lofty mission of liberating East Asia from Anglo-American fetters under which it had been sweating for centuries. In the light of various plans so far mapped out by the authorities concerned, it would seem that the present objectives in the economic reorganization of Malaya lie in the development of resources for munitions industry; establishment of self-supply of foodstuffs, perfection of processing industry, guarantees for the living security of the native inhabitants and adjustment and completion of communication facilities both on land and sea.

Of the various aspects of economic affairs, the food and communications problems may probably call for first consideration in view of their close relations to the public welfare. A brief outline of the present situation in Malaya is given in an article in a recent issue of the "International Economic weekly."

Food Problem

Solution of the food problem is one of the first requisites for the reconstruction of Malaya, and the Military Administration Department there attaching much importance to this matter, has been exerting much effort for complete settlement of the question since the peninsula fell into the hands of the Japanese. While the territory was under British rule, the shortage of foodstuffs was regarded as its greatest weakpoint and it was even feared that the "impregnable" fortress of Singapore might be turned into a second Siegfried Line merely on that score. The annual production of rice in the entire peninsula was about 300,000 tons, which was sufficient to meet only a little over 30 per cent of the total domestic consumption, and it was necessary to import large quantities of rice every year from Thailand, French Indo-China, Burma, and other foreign countries. This condition was due partly to the traditional colonial policy of the British Government under which they encouraged production of rubber and tin, the principal exports of Malaya, to the negligence of agriculture for the sole purpose of profiting the British at the expense of the native inhabitants, and partly to the fact that the Malayans and the Chinese, whose staple food is rice, did not take to rice cultivation. The shortage of supply cannot, therefore, be attributed to any lack of fertile arable land.

The Military Administration Department in Malaya is endeavoring to import rice to the required quantity from Thailand and Burma and, at the same time, is doing its utmost to inculcate on the native inhabitants the spirit of agricultural labor, thus propelling a large-scale movement for increased production of foodstuffs throughout the peninsula with a view at least to reversing the ratio between self-supply and dependence within one year hence. It is also planned to materialize perfect self-supply and self-sufficiency in the course of the next few years. As the first step toward this end, agricultural experts have been invited from Japan with a view to establishing for the cultivation of barren land and completion of irrigation works, as well as importing seed-rice from Java and Taiwan. Steps are also taken for improvement in the method of farming and betterment of the variety and for giving guidance necessary for the realization of two crops a year. Judging from experience in the Philippines, much can safely be expected from these efforts at increased production of rice.

Besides rice, the plans for increased production of provisions involve increased supply of farina through cultivation of the Indian corn, tapioca, potatoes, etc., and for the acquisition of labor required for this purpose, the utilization of unemployed workers is under consideration, which will contribute toward solution of the unemployment question as well. Furthermore, in parallel with these direct plans for increased production, comprehensive plans have been drawn up involving the utilization of existing agricultural experimental stations, institution of banking facilities and agencies for agricultural education, together with water-utilization, accommodation of funds for purchase of farm implements and machinery and improvement of technique which is of very low standard.

Thus Malaya now sees a gleam of hope in its attempts at self-supply of foodstuffs.

Communication

Communication facilities suffered most from the ravages of war. Thanks to the superhuman efforts of the railway reconstruction corps, however, the line running through the western part of the peninsula was opened toward the end of February and May 1, saw the much anticipated re-opening of the line to the general public. Commencing July 1, direct express service between Shonan and Bangkok came to be available and the Eastern Malay railway was also opened for public service. On the strength of the remaining rolling stock which was left intact, together with cars transported from Japan, it is expected that the transit capacity of the railways can be developed to the fullest extent.

In regard to marine transport, all ships worth notice had been taken or sunk and the docks, piers and warehouses destroyed before the enemy gave up resistance and surrendered, but thanks to the sleepless and unresting activities of our Navy and those connected with marine transportation, the reconstruction of Shonan Harbor, the pivotal center of sea traffic in the south, was completed in only four months after the entry of the Imperial Forces into the city. The rehabilitation of Shonan Harbor accrues infinite advantages not only in respect of communication, but also from the strategic and economic points of view. Adjustments of air, postal and telegraphic services have also been completed and communication with Japan Proper and other regions in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere has now been resumed with fresh impetus.

EXCHANGE MARKED BY STEADY FEELING

Many Listed Wares Turn a Shade Easier Due to Profit-Taking Congestion

Reflecting the consistent bull market on Monday, the Tokyo Stock Exchange opened firm and steady yesterday morning. Due, however, to the congestion of profit-taking sell-off, the upward swing was temporarily checked and some wares even suffered a slight relapse.

In the long-term section, drops were more or less sustained by mechanical and rayon industrials. The rest of the wares sympathetically turned a shade easier.

The short-term section and the spot market were likewise sluggish, and no remarkable gains were registered for the day.

Yesterday's closing prices of the prime issues in the short-term section were: Tokyo Exchange, new ¥132.10, N.Y.K. ¥109.70, its new ¥100.40, Teikoku Rayon, new ¥87.00, S.M.R. ¥73.50, and Mitsubishi Heavy Industrial ¥87.30.

Long-Term Market

Long-term market prices in yesterday's afternoon session were:

First Section

	Clos.		Oct	Nov.
Fuji Spinning (50)	71.5	d1.6	71.7	72.5
Do. new (25)	42.2	d1.6	42.5	42.8
Kanebo Spinning (50)	151.5	d3.0	....	152.7
Do. new (25)	99.8	d2.4	100.4	100.9
Tei'ku Rayon, n. (37½)	87.5	d1.5	87.9	87.4

Second Section

	Clos.		Oct	Nov.
N Y K. (50)	108.3	d3.5	108.9	108.3
Do. new (37½)	92.3	d2.5	92.7	92.3
O S K. (50)	96.6	d1.8	97.1	97.3
Ishikawajima S.B (50)	84.0	d1.9	84.5	85.1
Uraga Dock (50)	90.0	d2.0	90.2	90.6
Mitsubishi Heavy (50)	87.5	d6.0	87.9	89.5
Hitachi Works (50)	78.0	d7.0	....	77.3
Oriental Development	65.0	d1.6	....	....

Third Section

	Clos.		Oct	Nov.
S M R	73.6	d1.4	73.9	73.1
Do. new	40.6	d2.0	50.6	....
Ikegai Automobile Ind.	67.6	d10.0	68.0	68.6

Government Bonds

Government bonds spot prices in yesterday's afternoon session were:

Kogo 5%	107.75	107.75	107.75	107.75
Second 5%	107.70	107.70	107.70	107.70
First 4%	103.25	103.25	103.25	103.25

Short-Term Market

Short-term prices in yesterday's afternoon session were:

	Open	High	Low	Clos.
Tokyo Stock, new	131.1	131.9	130.6	132.1
N. Y K., old	108.0	109.4	107.7	109.7
Do. new	91.9	92.5	91.7	92.6
Kanebo Spinning	150.9	151.1	150.9	151.6
Do. new	98.8	99.8	98.5	100.4
Teikoku Rayon, n.	85.6	87.0	85.6	87.0
Osaka Stock, new	69.2	70.9	69.2	71.1
Japan Steel Tube	68.0	68.0	67.9	68.2
Japan Oil	78.0	78.0	77.6	78.0
S. M. Railway	73.1	72.9	72.9	73.5
Mitsubishi Heavy	86.3	87.1	87.1	87.3
Hitachi Works	77.6	77.4	77.4	77.6
Japan Mining	58.2	58.3	58.3	58.3
Manchuria Ind.	58.2	58.1	58.1	58.1

Bill Clearings

September 2
(In ¥1,000)

	Tokyo	Osaka
Bills Cleared	334,183	189,440
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TOKYO, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1942

Roosevelt vs. the Youth

Gross temerity marks the announcement by Franklin Roosevelt that he will address the youths of the world on September 3. A vast majority of men and women, both in his country and abroad, agree that Roosevelt is not the man to understand and appreciate the stern rectitude of youth. The only members of the world's rising generation who might possibly respond to his appeal will be those whom he has already cajoled into an abject dependence on his pampering favor. To the rest, his words will be entirely wasted.

Franklin Roosevelt's leadership among the men of shrewd politics may readily be conceded. His mastery in the art of harnessing the overcredulous and the ignorant to his political advantage, too, is a well-known feature of his versatility. But his claim to world leadership, especially among the youths, finds no substance in his character to back it up. His outlook on life has been known to be an extreme antithesis of true fidelity. He can not hope to inspire others with what is notoriously wanting in himself. The lasting trust by upright youths is something to be cultivated over a long period of time. It can not be gained overnight by glib persuasion.

More curious than the lack of true fidelity in Mr. Roosevelt is the manner with which he tries to coax the youths of his own country into a political collusion with himself. Throughout the past decade, to quote from Will Durant: "Education, above all in America, surrendered to the students. For the most part he chose his teachers and his courses, discountenanced discipline, avoided tasks that required concentration, and helped a super-annuated curriculum to transform school and college days into an enfeebling isolation from the realities and responsibilities of life. Pedagogy gave up the training of character, and devoted itself to equipping the unmoral intellect with all the armory of science." It was this state of superannuation in which Roosevelt found the lines of least resistance for his jockeying of the American youth.

The students in the United States today have been spared from most of the excruciating experience of the Hoover depression. Time has served to obliterate most of the deep traces of spiritual suffering which the economic collapse entailed a decade ago. The New Deal still exercises the powers created under the national emergency. But the excuse for the continuance is no longer the domestic national emergency. Roosevelt has, during the ten years, cunningly shifted the blame to international unrest. Such a ponderous self-indictment as the two-volume report by the Hoover Committee on National Trends, dealing with the international aspects of America's national sins, was buried deep in some forgotten archive. Instead of repenting their own sins against the international welfare, the people of the United States began to justify what Will Durant describes as America's national superannuation.

No doubt, the rut was not designed for the professed purpose of the American education. Yet, the theme and the practices of the New Deal policies were the largest contributor to the superannuation. The process was a collusion of two distinct elements—the unwise leadership of the New Deal on the one hand and the unscrupulous profligacy of America's youths on the other. The process continued to run its course until some observers, notably Roy Helton and Mrs. Charles A. Lindbergh, began demanding a drastic cure—the former describing the American civilization as pamperingly maternal and the latter going as far as to say that, unless the United States undertakes to put its own house in order first, the very ground on which its soldiers stand will crumble away from under their feet.

Many hot-tempered Americans, such as Colonel William Donnovan and Dorothy Thompson, sprang to their feet to defend the Roosevelt theme, denouncing the critics as unpatriotic and misleading. While the controversy raged on pulpit, in lecture hall and in print, there was no appreciable curbing of the general trend. Roosevelt and many members of his own family went merrily on setting pace to the collusive process, until what Will Durant describes as a national malady assumed the character of normalcy in the United States.

The course of this collusion was dangerous enough for the relation of the individual with the state. But more serious in consequence were the pitfalls of this course in international affairs. The mistaken self-righteous attitude of Roosevelt and his followers foreclosed any possibility of the youths of his country to come to reasonable terms with the rest of humanity. Here rose a large group of young Americans, who, forgetting their own faults, began verbally pillorying the youths of other nations, especially of the Axis. And in the unwarranted diatribe, no impartial observer can fail to note the leading role which Franklin Roosevelt has been playing in complete disregard of all decency.

And now, Roosevelt comes forward to attempt another attack on the youths of the Axis Powers. In peace, however nominal, tactics of this sort may have its use for domestic consumption. But the United States today is deeply involved in an open war. His slanders will only serve to inflame the enmity of the Axis youths toward those of the United States. What the speech may reap among the youths of the anti-Axis Powers will surely be far outweighed by the firmer determination of the Axis youths to carry out the war whatever the sacrifice.

As to the youths of the nations not yet engaged in actual warfare, his appeal will pass as an idle wind. Upon their shoulders also is placed the burden of the world reconstruction. A leader who has jockeyed his own nation into the present rut, a leader who continued to squander public funds by shamelessly shifting the ultimate burden on future generations, a leader whose primary ambition is self-glorification even at the cost of the moral fortitude of his own people can claim no place whatsoever in the heart of any thinking youth of today.

Mr. Roosevelt's usual practice of offering promises in some distant future is likely to be resorted to again in his forthcoming address to the youth. He is the more strongly tempted to do so with the youths of his own country inasmuch as the war is imposing great material discomfort on the life of the American people. He might hope to attain some temporary success along this line in the domestic sphere by following the advice of the bungling Polonius in Hamlet's Denmark regarding his son: "It seems it is proper to our age to cast beyond ourselves in our opinions as it is common for the younger sort to lack discretion. . . . He is very wild. Put on him what forgeries you please." But the palliative is likely to become a fatal poison, as it did to Polonius, when it is discovered to have reduced American democracy into a spineless and distraught Ophelia, into whose grave both the upright and the pampered youths of the country hurl themselves together while engaged in their mortal combat.

With the Axis youths, however, no inducement by Roosevelt can invite any response but contempt. For the generation which is now rising to bring about a new and just order to the world would firmly say:

"Our head shall go bare till merit crown it:
We will not name desert before its birth."

Bushido—the Driving Power

The transformation of Japan is a fact patent to the whole world. Into a work of such magnitude various motives naturally entered; but if one were to name the principal, one would not hesitate to name Bushido. When we opened the whole country to foreign trade, when we introduced the latest improvements in every department of life, when we began to study Western politics and sciences, our guiding motive was not the development of our physical resources and the increase of wealth: much less was it a blind imitation of Western customs. (Extract from "Bushido" The Soul of Japan by Inazo Nitobe)

Still Guiding Force

Mr. Ransome says that "there are three distinct Japans in existence side by side today, the old, which has not wholly died out: the new, hardly yet born except in spirit: and the transition, passing now through its most critical throes." While this is very true in most respects, and particularly as regards tangible and concrete institutions, the statement, as applied to fundamental ethical notions, requires some modification: for Bushido, the maker and product of Old Japan, is still the guiding principle of the transition and will prove the formative force of the new era. (Extract of "Bushido" The Soul of Japan by Inazo Nitobe)

A Year Ago Today

September 3, 1941

From the Files of Japan Times and Advertiser

A four-point advice including the invocation of the right of self-defense in Japan's neighboring seas was handed to Premier Prince Konoye by General Senjuro Hayashi and Ryutaro Nagai. Seriously warning the American Government to reconsider its attitude toward Japan, on the one hand, the note urged the Premier of Japan to execute the following four points: (1) Adherence to the Tri-Partite Pact; (2) Enforcement of the policy of the new order in Greater East Asia; (3) General repudiation of aid-to-Chiang acts: and (4) Invocation of the right of self-defense in Japan's neighboring waters.

AMERICA FACED WITH SHORTAGE OF ALL STRATEGIC MATERIALS

Only Products of Which United States Has Ample Supply Are Nickel and Bauxite

Shichiro Matsui
(From the Gaiko Jiho)

Despite America's successive setbacks in the current hostilities, she still prides in her economic strength, which, she expects, will not only wipe off those reverses but also enable her to come out the ultimate winner. It is, therefore, pertinent that we should briefly investigate her economic position.

It must not be forgotten, however, that the success of the war economy, which has quite a bearing on the final outcome of the conflict, depends very much on the support given it by the people behind the guns. It is rather difficult to make a distinction between what are war materials and what constitute the civilian necessities in this so-called total war.

Of this feature America has since become aware. In fact it is corroborated by the American Foreign Policy Association in the following manner: "The American Government committed a serious blunder on its appraisal of Japan's economic strength. Firstly, America appraised Japan's economic power very low. Secondly, the American Government was under the illusion that the United States, with the richest economic resources and with the greatest productive power, will decide the issue of war."

Materials Classified

With this realization the U.S. War Department has since put the war resources into three classes: Strategic Materials, Critical Materials, and Essential Materials.

Under strategic materials come those materials essential for national defense, the acquirement of which depends wholly or largely upon importation, hence requiring a strict control over their conservation and distribution. In this class are included such immediate war essentials as aluminum and antimony as well as wool and silk.

Critical materials embrace those things essential for national defense but which are mostly obtainable within the country. Hence they require only a certain amount of control in anticipation of the difficulty of acquisition.

The third category, essential materials, is defined as materials not difficult to obtain in wartime, but essential just the same for national defense, and depending upon the development of war, it may be reclassified into either strategic or critical materials. Constant supervision over these supplies is therefore necessary.

From this it can be readily seen that a nation is considered strongest in self-sufficiency in resources when she has the least to worry about the condition of her strategic and critical materials. The following is the list of materials coming under these two classes, published recently by the U.S. War and Navy Departments:

Strategic Materials: antimony, chrome, coconut shell char, manganese, Manila hemp, mercury, mica, nickel, quartz crystal, quinine, rubber, silk, tin, and tungsten.

Critical Materials: aluminum, asbestos, cork, graphite, leather, iodine, kapok, opium, optical lens, carbolic acid, platinum, tanning material, toluol, vanadium, and wool.

Rubber Shortage

Let us take up some of the important ones which America is finding difficult to obtain as the result of the War of Greater East Asia. Among these, rubber is the most important.

American automobile tire manufacturers consume more than 80 per cent, the rest being used in the manufacture of shoes, clothes, electric machinery and tools, medical instruments, and sporting goods. And in wartime rubber is essential in the production of army trucks, tractors, airplanes, guns of all sorts, uniforms, and gas masks. Though the American authorities claim that the supply cut off from Malaya and the East Indies can be compensated by the stock on hand, reclaimed and synthetic rubbers, and imports from South America, the problem of meeting this shortage is not an easy one.

Next to rubber, the loss of tin must be a hard blow to America which was obtained from Malaya and the East Indies. The American industries use tin in the manufacture of tin cans, tin plates, Babbitt metal for ball bearings and soldering, although it has no direct military uses. She has so far depended for 85 per cent of her tin consumption upon Malaya, the East Indies, and China.

Next is antimony. This metal is principally used in the manufacture of shrapnels and percussion-caps, besides batteries. There are some substitutes for this. America imported about 70 per cent of her requirements from China but this may be met by imports from Mexico and Bolivia.

Tungsten also holds a very important position in the production of special steel. The characteristic of this metal lies in its durability despite intense heat. Although molybdenum has been substituted for it to some extent in recent years, it is said that the price of this substitute product is too high. The fact that she has depended for about 80 per cent of this material from China, Malaya, Australia, and other southwestern Pacific regions, will prove a considerable blow to the American industries.

Besides these strategic materials, America imported from Japan camphor, silk and tea; from the Philippines, Manila hemp, sugar, vegetable oil; and from the East Indies quinine. She may not find it difficult to find substitutes or to import the needed goods from other countries to replace some of these materials, but the fact is that the blow has been dealt already.

Since Japan has come to control the Indian Ocean, America will also be deprived of jute, shellac, and mica from India. This must also prove an obstacle to her prosecution of war.

Next let us take up those strategic materials for whose importation America has been chiefly relying upon the American Continents and European countries. Of these materials the most important is unquestionably manganese. This metal is used principally in the American metallurgical works, the chief user being the steel manufacturers, who use about 95 per cent of all the manganese supply. The rest is used by her chemical industries. More than 90 per cent of America's total requirements of manganese depends upon foreign countries. Of the suppliers, the principal countries are Russia, Brazil, Cuba, India, and the Gold Coast region of Africa. The shipping routes from South America and South Africa to the United States have been endangered by Axis submarines. U-boat activity has naturally hit the American steel industry.

Like manganese, chrome is essential in the manufacture of chrome steel. Besides it is used in furnaces for lining purposes, and as in the case of manganese, America depends almost entirely on foreign sources. There are low-grade ores in the United States, which can be utilized to the extent of 44 per cent of her consumption, as she did during the first World War; but as far as self-sufficiency goes with this metal, it is almost impossible to attain. And since its sources are Rhodesia, South Africa, Cuba, Greece, Turkey, the Philippines, and India, this supply will be reduced by the difficulty of shipping.

Nickel in Canada

As to nickel, whose use is much less than that of manganese and chrome, as far as the world consumption is concerned, is used in far wider industrial fields than these latter ores. It is a very important material in the manufacture of all sorts of fire-arms. Ninety per cent of the world consumption of this metal is met by Canada, and more than 90 per cent of what America uses is imported from Canada.

America can get all she needs of bauxite. Before the War started she met 60 per cent of her consumption with her domestic product, the rest being imported from British and Dutch New Guinea. She imported it from these places not because she did not have enough of her own but because the imported product was cheaper and better in quality than the domestic product. For bananas, coffee, cocoa, sugar and tea, she depended upon the tropical and semi-tropical countries. These imports are likewise blocked due to the Axis submarine activities. Cuba, who has been supplying about 60 per cent of America's needs finds that her supply is not reaching the United States. This is due to the fact that the waters between the United States and Cuba are infested by Axis submarines.

The following is the list of foodstuffs, metals, non-metals, and other materials for whose imports America depends upon the Central and South American countries:

Potassium nitrate and iodine from Chile, representing more than one half of her consumption; sisal, hemp and black lead from Mexico; vanadium from Peru, coffee from Brazil and Colombia; and banana from Honduras, Jamaica, Guatemala, Mexico, Panama, Costa Rica, and Cuba.

When Prof. Breok Emeny, the foremost expert on the study of "strategic materials," claims that U.S. material resources are intact, he is predicating this statement upon her perfect command of the seas in the Atlantic, Caribbean Sea, and the Gulf of Mexico. But the fact is that all the seas are now infested by the Axis submarines. These U-boats are doing wonders, causing a great damage to Anglo-American shipping. Since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, those German submarines are operating much closer to the American coast.

In this connection Berlin announced over the radio on April 21 to the following effect: "Within the last three months, from January 15 to April 14, the Allied shipping sunk along both the eastern and western coasts of the United States amounts to more than 2,000,000 tons, of which 1,772,000 tons were sunk by the German and Italian submarines on the Atlantic side."

LITERARY CLASSICS OF ASIA

Emperor Meiji's Poems

Herbs

Ibuseshi to Omoh naka nimo Erabinaba
Kusuri to naran Kusa mo arubeshi.

Even among the wild plants
Which you think commonplace,
If you but search, there well may be
Some healing herbs of grace.

A Prayer at the Ise Shrines

Tokoshieni Tami yasukare to Inorunaru
Waga yo wo mamore Ise no Ohkami.

To all eternity, in tranquillity
Be my loved people kept—'tis this I pray,—
Guard ye my reign, O mighty Gods,
Gods of Ise.

The Cherry Blossoms at Koganei

Koganei no Sato chikakeredo Kono haru mo
Hito-zute ni kiku Hanazakari kana.

Though Koganei is near,
Yet this springtime too,
Of its cherry trees in full bloom
I learn but hearsay through.

It may well be imagined that the Emperor Meiji was too busy with His duties to visit the cherry blossoms at Koganei, for which He had a great longing.

I View Flowers Calmly

Yomo no umi Nami osamarite Kono haru wa
Kokoro nodokani Hana wo miru kana.

On all four seas, the stormy waves
Have subsided to rest;
This spring I can enjoy the cherry bloom
With tranquil heart.

This poem was composed in the spring of 1896, when peace reigned throughout East Asia, the Sino-Japanese War having come to a close in the previous year. "On all four seas . . . ." is a figure for the prevalence of peace.

Waiting for Uguisu

Omoh Koto Ohki kotoshi mo Uguisu no
Koe wa sasugani Matare nuru kana.

Even in this year's spring,
Though many matters task my mind,
With great impatience I await
The uguisu's songs for which I have pined.

The uguisu is the sweetest of Japanese songbirds. This poem was composed in the spring of 1904, in January of which year the Russo-Japanese War broke out.

Buried Fire

Uzumibi ni Mukaedo samushi Furu-yuki no
Shitani umoreshi Hito wo omoeba.

Though sitting by the brazier,
Where buried charcoal embers glow,
I suddenly turn cold, remembering the men
Deep buried under falling snow.

This was composed in 1902. On January 25 of the same year, an infantry detachment of 200 men belonging to he Aomori Army Division, lost their lives on a forced march in Mount Hakko during a heavy snow-storm, being buried under the snow.

Long Country Roads

Kunitami no Okuri-mukaete Yukutokoro
Samishisa Shiranu Hina no nagamichi.

My people come to welcome me
And speed me on my way where'er I go.
So even on long country roads
No loneliness I know.

Summer Ice

Katawara ni Okeru kohri no Kiyuru nimo
Michi yuku hito no Atsusa wo zo omoh.

Seeing how speedily the ice set at my side
Has melted away,
I cannot but think, "How terribly hot they must be—
The people who walk on the roads today!"

Water

Utsuwa niwa Shitagai nagara Iwa-ga-ne mo
Tohsu wa mizu no Chikara narikeri.

Water conforms to the shape of its vessel:
But yet has mighty force,
Piercing even the hardest rocks
Lying athwart its course.

TERAUCHI HAS BRILLIANT FUTURE BEFORE HIM IN POLITICAL FIELD

General Will Be in Active Service for Life If He Is Promoted to Rank of Field-Marshal

By KAN-ICHI YAMAMURA
Special to Japan Times and Advertiser and Contemporary Japan

(Concluded From Yesterday)

Marshal Terauchi was a straightforward leader; he was not a jingoist statesman. He formed his cabinet in 1916 on a non-party basis, though there was some sort of understanding between him and Takashi Hara, leader of the Seiyukai. Apparently, the latter leaned toward the Terauchi Cabinet to deal a crushing blow to its rival, the Kenseikai, headed by Count Takaaki Kato. When the Seiyukai gained favorable results in the general election which followed the dissolution of the Diet, it started intriguing for winning power. Then the Terauchi Cabinet collapsed as a result of the deplorable rice riots which occurred in the provinces, and Takashi Hara formed a Seiyukai Ministry, which came to an end with the assassination of Premier Hara on November 4, 1921, by a misguided youth.

General Hisaichi Terauchi has evidently inherited his antipathy to political parties from his father. His aversion to jingoism was clearly noticed when he denounced the remarks made against the Army by the late Kunimatsu Hamada in the Diet. Being a man of action, who is amenable to all just and reasonable proposals, General Terauchi believes in that politics which lives up to the principle of facta non verba. Today as supreme commander of the Japanese military forces in the southern regions, he is displaying the sterling quality of Japan's military might on the one hand and its political outlook as envisaged in the construction of a co-prosperity sphere in Greater East Asia on the other.

Following the Meiji Restoration, while the organization of Japan's Army came to be monopolized by persons hailing from Nagato Province, the reconstruction of the Navy came under the direct control of officers of Satsuma Province. After the termination of the Russo-Japanese War, a movement was said to have been afoot to check the influence of Army and Navy officers hailing from these two provinces. At one time it was said to have become so acute that military officers began to deny their subordinates coming from Nagato Province entrance to the Army Staff College. In spite of all this, young Hisaichi Terauchi belonging to the same locality was able to sit for the entrance examination of the Army Staff College and pass it by securing the second position among his colleagues.

Broadminded Officer

The agitation for doing away with the Nagato clannishness in the Army and Satsuma clannishness in the Navy, supposing that it had substance, can be likened to General Terauchi's action in abolishing the temposen badge, which used to be worn by those officers who had graduated from the Army Staff College. General Terauchi is himself a graduate of the same college, and furthermore, he is a Nagato man, and yet he does not suffer from any group or fraternity spirit. This is due to his broadmindedness and devotion to the Army as a whole. He sees the Army as one unit and not as a combination of different groups. This is why he was chosen to lead the reorganization of the Army as War Minister in the Hirota Cabinet.

It would be inappropriate to suggest that General Terauchi has been considerably assisted by the influence of his father and his name in building up his career as a distinguished military leader. Since his father died a long time ago, it is more than obvious that he rose step by step displaying his own qualities, some of which he may have inherited from the late Marshal Terauchi. He was selected to assume the portfolio of War in 1936, because he was recognized as the fit man to take charge of the War Office at a most critical period. Again because of his military abilities, he was chosen as supreme commander of the Japanese Forces in North China and now as Commander-in-chief of the Japanese Expeditionary forces in the southern regions, he is proving his superior worth in untrammelled clearness. Therefore, it has to be admitted that it is this indisputable capability which has made him a valuable asset of the Japanese Army.

Military Ascendancy

The ascendancy of military and naval influences over political circles in this country, which had been steadily rising since the Meiji Restoration, was brought to an abrupt end with the collapse of the Terauchi Cabinet in 1918. Then ensued an era of reliance on the Anglo-American nations, which Powers hindered Japan's advancement by imposing on it the discriminatory Washington Naval Treaty and restricting its commercial activities under the smokescreen of tariff regulations. When the Manchurian affair flared up in September, 1931, Japan parted company with Britain and the United States. Simultaneously, it began to reassert its rights in East Asia, and an armament replenishment program was adopted to increase the fighting efficiency of the Army, Navy and Air Forces to the highest possible limit. Soon thereafter, occurred the February 26 incident, and General Terauchi joined the Hirota Cabinet as War Minister with a view to gearing up the fighting machinery on a revamped scale. Therefore, the source of the present perfection of the Army, Navy and Air Forces in a way can be traced to the renovation activity of General Terauchi.

As it is evident that the world is heading toward a totalitarian new order, Japan, an Axis partner, is duty bound to contribute its share by effecting mutual harmony in Greater East Asia, which is its legitimate sphere. This being the immutable national policy, Japan has to concentrate on evolving single-dimensional politics based on service to the State on the one hand and armed solidarity on a national scale for self-defense on the other. Hence, it is imperative that able military leaders should head the administration to insure national unity and the right to live and prosper in collaboration with the countries of Greater East Asia.

From the Meiji era to the Taisho era, there had been many generals in active service who formed ministries, including Marshal Yamagata, General Katsura and Marshal Terauchi. But the precedent was held in abeyance from the middle of the Taisho era to the current era of Showa, until General Hideki Tojo in active service formed his cabinet in October last year, concurrently holding the portfolio of War. The Tojo Cabinet has already initiated various reforms in government departments, including the Army. It has also paved the way for the rapid emergence of single-dimensional politics in the country. Consequently, it is reasonable to imagine that premiership for some time in the future will be assumed by either a general or an admiral in active service for the main purpose of effecting cooperation and co-ordination between national politics and the high command of the armed forces.

Future Premier?

General Hisaichi Terauchi, now sixty-three years old, is at the top of the list of senior generals in active service. He is many years senior to Premier General Tojo. He has already rendered distinguished services to the state in the current War of Greater East Asia, and if in recognition of them he is promoted Field Marshal, he will be in active service for life, because it is a rank to be held for life. Even if he is not given such a promotion, his priority shall have to be taken into account in seeking the next premier, for he is the senior general in active service.

General Terauchi, who inherited from his father a large residence in Tokyo, a villa at Oiso and other estates, has now parted with all of them with the exception of the villa at Oiso. He lives in a rented house at Akasaka in Tokyo and is always willing to extend his assistance to his needy friends and subordinates. His wants are few. He is never affected by details or trifles. He is always able to take a long-range view of any situation. Despite his age, he has a sound constitution and cheerful disposition. Although he is a soldier, there is nothing hard and unrelenting in his appearance, because he is a refined gentleman and humane in every way. When he is conducting a military operation, he is a man of steel, but when it is finished, he is a man of peace, ready to make the life of even the vanquished as easy and pleasant as possible. It is his sense of justice and affection in him which has endeared him to his officers and soldiers. He is indeed Japan's gentleman-general.

Kang Kang Festival

The Kang Kang Festival is still observed along the coast of South Zenra Province in Chosen. When the orb of the full moon fills the sky and earth with her glorious light, lovely maidens, twenty, thirty or even forty, with faces bright and holding hands, form circles here and there, and dance around and round singing the song "Kang Kang Soo-Wol-Lai", meaning "Strong dogs are coming over the sea." The origin of this song dates back to over three hundred years when the Korean Admiral Yi Soon Sin on board his iron-clad flagship "Tortoise" commanded his fleet in a naval engagement with the enemy. To rouse the martial spirit of the people and to cheer up the men in the campaign, crowds of women living near the battle scene climbed up and set fire to the mountain, here and there, marching round and round as they sang the song. Afterward the maidens in the district, in order to recall the days gone by, chose this full-moon night to dance and sing "Kang Kang Soo-Wol-Lai," a custom which was spread far and wide throughout South Zenra Province and now has become a part of the local color of the Province. (Tourist and Travel News)